

JPRS 77915

23 April 1981

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1584

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23 April 1981

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 1-2

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ARMED FORCES

ARMED FORCES DAY: MATERIAL FOR TALKS AND REPORTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 32-37

[Unattributed article: "On Guard for Socialism and Peace. Materials for Reports and Talks on the 63d Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy"]

[Excerpts] Sixty-three years have passed since those unforgettable days of February 1918 when the glory-wreathed heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces started. Created for defending the victories of Great October and the liberty and independence of the socialist motherland, they with honor and dignity justified their historic purpose, they vigilantly and dependably protected the peaceful labor of our people and have acted as a bastion of universal peace.

The present Armed Forces Day coincides with a significant event. On 23 February the 26th CPSU Congress opens in the capital of our motherland, Moscow. The congress will sum up the results of fulfilling the Tenth Five-Year Plan and will set out the new goals in economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society and in the struggle to preserve peace and strengthen international security.

The workers of our country and the men of the Army and Navy have enthusiastically welcomed the decisions of the June and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenums and the ideas and conclusions contained in them. In an atmosphere of a great patriotic upsurge and with profound interest the Soviet people are studying and effectively discussing the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990." This is a document of enormous theoretical and practical significance. It has creatively generalized the practice of communist construction in the USSR, it considers the experience of the other socialist countries and defines new high goals in all spheres of further development for Soviet society.

The Communist Party is approaching its congress in a close unity with the people and with a clear program of actions in the area of domestic and foreign policy. The Soviet people and their military unanimously approve and support this program and are fully determined to carry it out, to further raise the economic and defense might of our motherland and strengthen its prestige and positions on the international scene.

[Portion omitted from translation at this point described historical development of the Armed Forces during the period 1917-1945.]

Fascist aggression caused colossal harm to our nation. The Soviet Union lost around 30 percent of the national wealth and more than 20 million human lives. In overcoming the difficulties of the postwar reconstruction of the economy, the party and people did not lessen their vigilance and attention to the questions of strengthening national defense. This was necessitated by the growing international tension caused by the aggressive policy of American imperialism. The imperialists did not accept the results of the war and the revolutionary changes in the world. Having set out to undermine world socialism and its main force, the Soviet Union, they started up a Cold War, they began an arms race, they created a system of aggressive blocs and initiated nuclear blackmail.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government, in considering the lessons of the past war, clearly realized what serious consequences could result from a surprise attack by the imperialist aggressors using weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet Union was forced to develop nuclear weapons and the means for delivering them to the target. An end was put to the nuclear blackmail of imperialism. In response to the formation of the aggressive NATO bloc, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on 14 May 1955 signed the defensive Warsaw Pact. For more than 25 years the Warsaw Pact Organization has confidently and effectively carried out the vitally important tasks of preventing the unleashing of a war in Europe and contributing in every possible way to the strengthening of peace, to the lessening of international tension and to the development of equal, peaceful coexistence between states.

The 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy is being celebrated in a period when the Tenth Five-Year Plan has been completed and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has been successfully started, when the Soviet people and their military are preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with labor and military successes.

In carrying out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the Soviet people have advanced in all areas of communist construction. The Tenth Five-Year Plan, as was pointed out at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, will take a worthy place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people who are moving confidently along the path toward communism. During these years the output of industrial product has increased. A great deal has been done for the development of agricultural production. The standard of living of the population has risen. The economic and defense potential of our nation has increased significantly.

The economy of the other states in the socialist commonwealth has also developed dynamically. At present the CEMA countries produce approximately one-third of the world's industrial product. The development of mutually advantageous cooperation and the use of the international socialist division of labor serve the national interests of each socialist country and help to increase the might and strengthen the international positions of the entire socialist commonwealth.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in relying on their growing economic and defense might, have consistently carried out a peace-loving foreign policy. The foreign policy course of the USSR as elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is aimed at restructuring the entire system of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Due to the active and coordinated efforts of the socialist countries as well as other peace-loving forces, in the 1970's an improvement in the international situation was achieved, there was a clear decline in the Cold War, and a tendency toward a lessening of tension appeared and began to influence the overall development of world affairs.

However at the end of the 1970's, the international situation became noticeably more more difficult. At the basis of its intentional exacerbation lay the reticence of the reactionary imperialist circles to accept the realities of the modern world, that is, the strengthening of the positions of socialism and the successes of the liberation struggle of peoples. In taking cover behind a hubbub about the "Soviet threat," the aggressive forces of imperialism conducted fierce attacks against detente and strengthened the attempts to turn back the objective course of world development.

The U.S. ruling circles, in intending to disrupt the approximate equality of military forces and achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, have expanded military preparations and forced a large-scale arms race. The Pentagon budget for the 1981 fiscal year will exceed 171 billion dollars, and in 1985, a quarter of a trillion. The European U.S. allies in the NATO bloc as well as Japan are also following the path of increasing military preparations, modernizing the existing weapons and producing new ones.

In counting on the achieving of military superiority, the influential U.S. reactionary forces are attempting to prevent the ratification of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) which was signed in June 1979. The United States is intensely advancing the plans to deploy around 600 of its new nuclear missiles in Europe and is increasing tension in the Near East. It is rapidly organizing the "Rapid Deployment Corps" which is planned for police actions in various regions of the world.

The Presidential Directive No 59, in a situation of a militaristic fervor proclaimed a U.S. "new nuclear strategy." In essence it legitimized the conduct of a "limited nuclear war" including in Europe, it put a military-political basis under the claims of American imperialism to world domination and announced a policy of creating a nuclear strike potential against the military installations and administrative-political centers of the USSR.

In conducting their aggressive policy the imperialists find complete support among the Beijing hegemonists and are proceeding with them to expand military ties on an anti-Soviet basis. Recently the states comprising the NATO military organization as well as France and Japan agreed "considering the strategy vis-a-vis the USSR" to lift the restrictions on the sale of military hardware to China, including offensive weapons. In acting in the role of the supporter and partner of the reactionary forces of imperialism, the Beijing leaders have urged them to unite, to put pressure on the USSR and proclaim a crusade against it.

The USSR has never submitted to threats. It will not submit to them particularly under present conditions when a military-strategic equilibrium has been achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world and this is a victory of fundamental historical significance.

At present, when the situation in the world has become more complicated due to the political adventurism of the U.S. ruling circles and their allies and supporters, when the military danger has increased, the Soviet Union firmly and steadily is carrying out a Leninist foreign policy course. It is in favor of maintaining and extending detente and developing relations with other states, including the United States, on a basis of equality, nonintervention into internal affairs and the nonjeopardization of each other's security.

The Soviet people are approaching the 26th Congress of their Communist Party with a confidence in the future. In following the legacy of V. I. Lenin, in the future they will stubbornly defend the cause of peace and international security. This was reaffirmed by the visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to India. This was one of the major steps in Soviet foreign policy aimed at improving the international situation and strengthening universal peace.

At the same time, as was emphasized at the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the intrigues of imperialism and the other enemies of peace require constant vigilance and the greatest possible strengthening of the defense capability of our state in order to thwart the plans of imperialism to achieve military superiority and dictate to the world.

A most important particular feature of the present stage in Soviet military organizational development consists in a further rise in the role of the Communist Party in the leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy. The party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Mar SU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally on a daily basis direct all the life and activities of the Armed Forces, they develop the principles of their organizational development and define the military-technical policy, the basic forms and methods of training and indoctrinating the men.

Due to the concern of the party and the people and to the successes in economic, scientific and technical development, all the Soviet armed services are equipped with the most modern weapons and military equipment. Their organizational structure is being improved and military science and military art are developing. All of this has been accompanied by a further rise in the combat might of the Army and Navy.

The combat might of the Armed Forces to an equal degree depends upon the men who operate the modern military equipment. The Army and Navy are manned by remarkable personnel who possess high moral-political, psychological and combat qualities. At present almost 100 percent of the military has an education of at least eight grades, while the share of servicemen with a higher and secondary education is around 80 percent. More than one-half of all the officers have higher military and specialized military training and over 90 percent are communists and Komsomol

members. The Soviet military are loyal to the heroic traditions of the older generations and are always ready for a feat in the name of defending the socialist motherland.

Our military are greeting the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy in a situation of a tenacious struggle to carry out the socialist obligations assumed in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. The previous training year for them was a year of shockwork, a year of further improving combat readiness. Many troop collectives completed it with outstanding indicators and fully carried out the assumed socialist obligations. The best units were awarded the Pennant of the USSR Minister of Defense for Courage and Military Valor.

The current training year is the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Army and Navy have widely developed a socialist competition to properly celebrate the Party Congress. The initiators of it were the leading units of the armed services: the missile unit where Lt Col I. Shelestov is the commander in the Strategic Missile Forces; the Red Banner Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment under the command of Guards Lt Col V. Musiyenko in the Ground Forces; the antiaircraft missile regiment under the command of Col V. Parshikov in the Air Defense Troops; the Guards Aviation Regiment under the command of Guards Lt Col V. Rodionov in the Air Force; the ship where Capt 1st Rank G. Nikitin is the commander in the Navy. The patriotic initiative of these military collectives has been supported in all the units and ships.

The socialist competition is directed primarily at a further rise in vigilance and combat readiness. Particular attention has been given to the mastery of the modern military equipment and weapons and to the fullest utilization of their combat capabilities. The units and ships are struggling for the effectiveness of the entire combat training process, particularly for increasing the level of field, air and sea skills.

The Army and Navy party organizations are having an effective influence on improving the socialist competition and on efficiently carrying out the task, of combat and political training. In the course of the pregress report and election meetings and conferences, the communists discussed specific measures to further raise combat readiness and mobilize the men to properly celebrate the 26th Party Congress.

The most important source of the might of our Armed Forces is in their inseparable unity with the people. The Soviet military take an active part in the sociopolitical and economic life of the nation. The growing unity of the army and the people is apparent in the development of patronage ties, in the activities of the Civil Defense bodies and the DOSAAF organizations and in the increased military-political indoctrination of the Soviet people.

With the development and the strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces there has also been increased might of the entire defensive commonwealth of the Warsaw Pact countries. The exercises "Bratstvo po Oruzhiyu-80" [Fraternity in Arms-80] conducted last autumn on GDR territory showed the high combat skills of the Joint Armed Forces of the allied nations and their ability to provide a dependable collective defense for socialism against imperialist aggression.

The Soviet military, rallied closely around the Leninist Communist Party, together with the men of the fraternal Warsaw Pact armies, are vigilantly defending socialism and peace.

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ARMED FORCES

REPORTS OF PARTY CONFERENCES

In the Northern Fleet

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNIKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 38-40

[Abridged speech by Rear Adm Ye. Tomko, delegate of the party conference in the Red Banner Northern Fleet: "Combat Readiness in the Forefront"]

[Text] Party conferences are underway in the districts, troop groups and fleets. The delegates are widely discussing how the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on defense questions and the demands of the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy are being carried out, and they are analyzing all aspects of work--political, organizational and ideological. In summing up the results of what has been done and achieved, the communists are endeavoring to adopt all that is better and to thoroughly analyze the reasons for omissions and shortcomings. They are outlining the ways to eliminate them and to further increase the effectiveness of all party political work.

The journal is publishing here speeches by delegates of the party conferences.

The fleet party conference is being held on the eve of a major historical event in the life of the Soviet people, the 26th CPSU Congress. Throughout our entire nation there reigns an enormous upsurge in political and labor activities and a socialist competition has been widely developed to fulfill and overfulfill the production plans and to worthily greet the party forum. The sailors, like all the Soviet people, strongly approve of the wise foreign and domestic policy, the principled peace-loving course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the measures to ensure the defense capability of our motherland. They are making their contribution to carrying out this enormously important task. As an example, take the large submarine unit [soyedineniye] X.

During the previous training year it was the initiator of a socialist competition for the title of the leader in the Navy. On the eve of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Navy Military Council, in naming the

winner, put this large unit first. The achieved success of the submariners in the competition has been the result of the steady struggle of the command, the staff, the political section, the party and Komsomol organizations and all the personnel to carry out the designated training plans.

The victory in the competition did not come easily. And the success is all the more pleasant when the obligations were overfulfilled for many indicators. Here is an example. They produced not 60 percent outstanding men in military and political training as was planned, but rather 67 percent and there was 30 percent more outstanding ships. All the gunnery exercises were carried out. For unstinting military service and for high results in the socialist competition, in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birthday of V. I. Lenin, the large unit was awarded the Lenin Diploma. But the submariners were not content with the achieved results. Inspired by the decisions of the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th Party Congress, the sailors did everything to fulfill the obligations set in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Of course, the successes are pleasing, but they give no one any right for complacency and indifference. In summing up the results of the previous training year, it was pointed out that individual ships did not fully utilize the reserves for further increasing combat readiness and raising the skills of the submariners. In the process of the exercises and training drills on the submarines where Officers P. Avdeychik and V. Vasil'yev serve, at times there were weaknesses and oversimplification. At sea tactical exercises they did not always create a difficult and dynamic situation which is characteristic of modern naval combat. The given cruise at times lacked a creative approach to carrying out the tasks of combat training.

The interests of further improving the professional skills of the submariners and increasing combat readiness demand that everyone critically assess the results of their activities, that they not remain at the achieved level but move constantly forward, remembering the admonishment of V. I. Lenin who taught: "The entire question is one of not being satisfied with the ability which our previous experience has produced in us, but rather to move constantly farther, to achieve continuously more and to move continuously from the easier tasks to the more difficult ones. Without this any progress at all is impossible...."

The leader's order is particularly timely now, when the international situation has become more exacerbated. The strengthening of the military danger obliges the submariners day by day to increase vigilance, to strengthen combat readiness and to dependably defend the sea frontiers and state interests of the motherland, the great victories of socialism. Experience shows that the tasks of further increasing the combat readiness of the ships are carried out with great success in that unit or that large unit where the political bodies and party organizations work efficiently and where the communists approach any question with an awareness of their special duty. For it is they, the fighters of the Leninist party, who must create that high pitch of responsibility for the assigned job and that atmosphere of party exactingness and principledness which helped the commanders in carrying out the combat training missions.

At the report-election meetings and the party conference of the large unit the communists with particular concern spoke about the need to further raise the professional skills of the submariners and improve the tactical abilities of the officers. All of this assumes particular urgency in line with the continuous commissioning of new equipment. Here is where all the communists should now make a maximum effort in constantly learning what is required in modern combat and the ability to act under difficult conditions. For example, it is very important to actively introduce the new tactical procedures and the training methods for the personnel.

It must be admitted that the communists do not pay proper attention to this problem on far from all the ships. Thus, in the party organizations of the ships where communists A. Stepnyakov, V. Nakarov and S. Tananin serve, the underestimating of the new work procedures has told negatively upon the actions of the ship combat crew in conducting a gunnery exercise. A particular feature of the previous report-election meetings was that in the course of them the communists thoroughly discussed the problems of further raising combat readiness. The CPSU members boldly pointed out the existing shortcomings and criticized the persons guilty of them. For example, the communists, Officers I. Gorbunov and V. Parashchenko, had tolerated instances of violating the demands on the upkeep of weapons. And who else but the party members should immediately sound the alarm and demand the elimination of errors. Here the submariners should be provided with substantial aid by the superior staff and the political section. At the report-election party meetings of the ships, great attention was given to further raising party exactingness on each party member and candidate member. The need for this is dictated by life itself. Precisely because of the lessening of such exactingness things have not gone the best for the communists, Officers V. Yankov and S. Anisimov. And we are aware that there cannot be the slightest indulgence in an instance when it is a question of combat readiness and the carrying out of responsible missions at sea.

During the past year all of us became even more aware of the enormous role played by the socialist competition in ensuring constant combat readiness. Today it can be said with all certainty that the large unit which I have in mind could not have become a leading one in the Navy without that professional rivalry which has developed here among the crews. On the other hand, the actual work of the individual party organizations clearly confirms that the slightest formalism in the competition brings irreparable damage. Here is an example.

On the submarine where M. Savonyuk was the party organization secretary, not enough attention was paid to summing up the results of the competition, to the publicizing of it, to creating a public opinion of intolerance for the slightest instances of weakness in training or for cases of deviating from the requirements of the regulations and the nonfulfillment of obligations. To what did this lead? Disciplinary infractions appeared on the ship and the specialty exercises and drills were carried out in a simplified manner. As a result the crew held a low ranking in the competition.

At present the task is to move farther, to seek out unused reserves and more actively disseminate the experience of the leading collectives. And this means above all the experience of achieving efficiency in carrying out the combat training missions, the proper maintenance of the ship, the effective use of the weapons and the maintaining of military discipline.

In the new training year the work of the communists from the political section and the staff requires further improving. Their work day should start more often on the ship and in the primary party organization which is the center of the daily ideological and political activities. It is important for them to approach not only the leaders but also every sailor, to know how he is serving, what he is thinking about and to do everything to satisfy the needs and requests of the men. Having warmly supported the initiative of the crew from the nuclear missile submarine which has been the initiator of the socialist competition in the Navy, the communists are making every effort to retain the previously won positions and achieve excellent results in the competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

At present the life of the communists in the large unit is full of that particular professional atmosphere which makes it possible for each military collective to demandingly assess the results of its military service and activate new reserves. It must be admitted that the communist submariners achieved good results by the day of the fleet conference. But life moves on, it raises new demands and advances evermore complex tasks. And the communists, as the proponents of the party's ideas in the masses, must move forward and mobilize all the personnel to achieve higher, stable results in service and maintain constant combat readiness on a level of the demands which our Communist Party and the Soviet government place on the armed defenders of the motherland.

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In the Moscow Military District

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 41-43

[Selection from the speech of Maj A. Gerasimov, delegate at the party conference of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "According to Strict Accounting"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to strengthen the defense capability of the nation and to raise the vigilance and combat readiness of the Armed Forces. We see our task in increasing the demands placed on ourselves and on all the personnel and doing everything to further raise vigilance and combat readiness and to take a step forward in combat improvement and the strengthening of discipline and military order.

We realize that the communists should be in the vanguard of the struggle to carry out the assumed socialist obligations. This is why we are first of all increasing the demands placed on each CPSU member and candidate member for the assigned job and for observing party and military discipline. A situation of daily exactingness impells the communists to consistently and steadily carry out party policy in the Armed Forces and to be an example of discipline and efficiency for everyone, an example of initiative and profound awareness of one's duty.

The regiment party committee has shown particular concern so that all the party members and candidate members of the subunits which are the centers of political indoctrination work at full force and the party organizations have a full and

creative life. At present, in every company we have organized and have actively working party organizations and party groups. By their example the subunit communists inspire the personnel to achieve outstanding and good indicators in combat training. It has become a good tradition that they are the first to carry out the exercises and combat training missions. At the final exercises, the communists of the subunits which are under the command of Officers P. Chuyko, Yu. Nikulin, V. Brikker and A. Krilov received high grades.

But this is not the case everywhere. For example, in the company under the command of Capt N. Vologa, the quality of the combat training exercises carried out remains low. And the communists themselves are largely to blame for this. For example, in the final inspection, the platoon commander, communist Zh. Akmayev, received an unsatisfactory grade for the driving of a combat vehicle. A careful analysis of the reasons for the failures of this subunit indicated that they were caused primarily by the complacency of certain leaders. They did not create a difficult situation in the exercises. Individual elements were simplified in performing the exercises. Clearly it was essential to struggle decisively against such irresponsibility and indifference seeing to it that all the party members and candidate members, without exception, worked at full strength and capacity and showed an objective and demanding approach primarily to the assessing of their own efforts and actions. This is how acutely and fundamentally we pose this question.

For example, the CPSU member N. Vologa had to make a strict reporting to the party organization of the battalion for the weaknesses and oversimplification in combat training, and Zh. Akmayev had to do this for poor personal training. The hearing of their statements in the party collectives was a good lesson for those who work at less than full strength and show a distant attitude toward combat training and toward personal training and conduct.

At the regiment party meeting we analyzed the contents and effectiveness of the work of all communists aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of combat and political training as well as seeking out reserves and unused opportunities for improving the skills of the tank troops. A majority of the communists correctly assessed all of this. Sharp criticism was directed against the communists D. Ovcharenko, O. Pushkarev and F. Nesterenko who personally had done little to indoctrinate the men or to strengthen their responsibility for the quality of maintenance on combat vehicles.

In considering the proposals of the speakers, the party committee heard a report by the communist, Maj Ovcharenko, on his personal contribution to improving the combat readiness of the regiment and ideological indoctrination with the personnel. After the party meeting and the session of the party committee, Ovcharenko altered the style of his work and his attitude toward carrying out his duties. This was concretely expressed in the results of the training year when the state of affairs in the service which he heads was given a higher evaluation.

In analyzing the results of the winter period of the past training year, the regimental commander and party committee concluded that the activeness of the communists was not as high as it should have been. Thus, only 37 percent of the communists assumed an obligation to work to achieve outstanding results in combat training, and this goal was achieved by even fewer. On the eve of the summer period of

instruction, this fact became a subject of a principled discussion in the party committee and the party organizations of the subunits. Now more than one-half of the communists have joined the struggle for the title of outstanding man of military training. Their leading role in the competition and the constant exactingness on them by the party organizations for carrying out the obligations have ensured an overall success. In the summer training period the unit was recognized as the leading one in the large unit. And it remains such at present.

Behind this result stands a good deal of work by the commanders, political workers and party organizations. In applying proven forms, the party committee and party organizations have influenced the solving of major questions in the diverse life of the regiment. Among them a prominent role has been played by high exactingness which has been placed on the communists for carrying out party assignments. Thus, the party committee instructed the CPSU member, Capt Ye. Barvenko, to generalize the experience of the company commander, Sr Lt A. Kirilov, in indoctrinating active-ness in the personnel during exercises. We not only demanded that the party member show a serious attitude toward this assignment but also help in carrying it out. The officer and party committee members repeatedly spoke with the company commander about the forms and methods of his work and were present at many exercises. Kirilov's experience was discussed at a meeting of the unit officers and was of good service to all.

But do the communists always place such demands on everyone? We must say directly that this exactingness at times has, as they say, a selective nature. For the rank-and-file communists there is one set of demands, while for those who hold a higher service grade, a different lesser one. For example, was this not the case in our attitude toward the staff communists? At the report and election party meetings the CPSU members Yu. Masletsov, V. Rakhmankulov, A. Pustynnikov and A. Belyanin were seriously criticized on valid grounds. Many complaints and comments had been voiced against the services which they headed. These comrades did not always carry out the thoughtful and meaningful work which was assigned to them in the subunits, they tolerated shortcomings and were to blame for the decline in the effectiveness of certain exercises. As was correctly emphasized in the course of the reports and elections, the demands placed on the communist leader are special ones, otherwise he has no moral right to make demands on others. Called upon to be a model of party loyalty in any, large or small affair, they should effectively influence the conduct of other comrades and their attitude toward service and party duties. The authority of the leader in the collective is directly dependent upon how firmly and consistently he himself adheres to the Leninist style of work and is subordinate to the demands of party and military discipline.

One of the forms of control and check on execution which has become established in our work is the discussions of reports by communists at party committee sessions. Sr Lt A. Kirilov whose report we heard said: "When one reports to the party collective it seems that a reply is being given to the entire party. Involuntarily one thinks of one's deeds and of what you wanted or could have done but for some reason did not do." From my own experience I can say that a discussion of the reports by the communists and individual colloquiums with them undoubtedly discipline the men and raise their responsibility for the common success.

We have established definite forms of control and check on the execution of activities by the party organizations of the subunits. The results of the analysis make it possible for the party committee to focus efforts on that area where this is most imperatively required. In the party organization where Capt V. Manykin is the secretary, they did not always directly respond to the decisions of the general regimental party meetings and not everyone carried out his own decisions. Such a state of affairs was the subject of one of the meetings by this organization. The secretary of the regimental party committee gave a report on the state and measures to improve control and the check on execution. The meeting helped to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

Principled and constructive criticism and self-criticism help greatly in improving control and the check on execution in a party organization. Its essence is that all aspects of the activities of one or another party organization or one or another committee gain an objective evaluation, that the existing shortcomings are subjected to thorough analysis in the aim of eliminating them and a lenient attitude is not tolerated to those guilty of them. In actively supporting the efficient communists and in correcting those who permit instances of a lack of discipline or a negligent attitude toward service, the party committee and the party organizations deal strictly with the negligent or irresponsible men, as they say, those who are indifferent to good or evil. This is how we proceeded with A. Borisuk who lost his party qualities and found himself outside the ranks of the CPSU.

In a majority of the party organizations, many of the communists have developed a critical approach to the results of the work, to that which was achieved and that which was missed. But still it must be admitted that this is not the situation everywhere. The past report-election meetings showed that at times criticism in the speeches of the communists is impersonal, it comes down merely to a listing of the shortcomings, while the specific guilty parties remain in the shadows and they get away with it.

Magnificent prospects have been outlined in the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990." For us, the communists, there is nothing higher than carrying out the party's will, its ideas and plans. This is why, in being guided by the decisions of the June and October (1980) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and by the advice and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev found in his speeches, we are constantly striving to steadily raise the demands placed on the communists, to improve the organizational work of the party organizations and to direct the efforts of all servicemen at attaining even higher goals in the 1981 training year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, and at further raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the unit.

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ARMED FORCES

POLITICAL SEMINARS IN THE BELORUSSIAN M.D.

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 50-53

[Article by Col I. Yermolayev, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section and deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "What Should a Seminar of Group Leaders Be?"]

[Text] It is often said that a seminar is a school of propaganda mastery. This phrase can be heard also when the question is raised of the studies for the political exercise group leaders. They are valid words. Life has convincingly shown that without all-round theoretical and procedural preparation of the propagandists, it is impossible to count on success in the indoctrination of the men and in developing their political awareness and ideological conviction. The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination" points to the necessity of raising the theoretical and procedural level of the propaganda cadres and focusing their attention on such urgent tasks as ensuring a high scientific level of propaganda and its close tie to life, to solving the set tasks and giving it an offensive nature.

Seminars for the political exercise group leaders have long become an integral part of our lives as a tested form for the training of non-T/O propagandists and as a means for raising their ideological level, pedagogical skills and broadening their viewpoint. But still it must be admitted that they still do not everywhere fully meet these demands. Let me give the following example.

Recently I happened to attend a seminar for the political exercise group leaders in one of the units. Judging from the mood of those present, it left them with a feeling of dissatisfaction. The seminar leader, Maj N. Martynov, as a whole was insufficiently prepared for meeting with the non-T/O propagandists. The instructional report which he gave before his audience was not marked by profoundness of content and it contained few procedural recommendations. Virtually nothing was said by the speaker about what means and procedures should be used to achieve a thorough study of the subject by the soldiers, how to best organize their independent studies and evoke activity by the students in the seminar exercise.

In the report very few facts, figures and examples were given on which the propagandists could rely in preparing for the lecture. As for recommendations on the use of visual aids and propaganda equipment in the coming exercises, they came down

to one general phrase: such equipment must be used. As for precisely what equipment, this was your problem.

The shallow report gave rise to boredom in the auditorium and, I would say, an indifferent attitude toward the other component parts of the seminar. It was obvious that the precious time assigned to the seminar had been wasted without any special benefit.

The unsuccessful seminar which I have described cannot help but cause one to reflect. Maj Martynov could scarcely be blamed for not endeavoring to help the group leaders better prepare for the coming exercise. But good intentions alone are not enough.

Of course, this seminar could not be termed typical. Actually it is more of an exception, for in the units of our district a great deal is being done to improve the quality of the training of the political exercise group leaders. But still the question posed in the title of this article: "What Should a Seminar Be?" as before remains timely. In order to bring the training of our propagandists into accord with the high demands of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination," a good deal of work still remains to be done.

What, in our view, are the main areas for increasing the effectiveness of the planned studies of the group leaders? We will endeavor to answer this question by relying on the experience of the theoretical and pedagogical training of propagandists as acquired in the leading military collectives of the district.

The seminar leader is the key figure in organizing the planned studies of the political exercise group leaders. To a decisive degree he determines what total of theoretical and procedural knowledge the officers will obtain and with what capabilities they will reach the students. The seminar leader is seen as a person thoroughly prepared in theoretical terms, highly erudite with a good knowledge of the procedures of political exercises. He is assumed capable of giving a precise and clear answer to any question concerning the contents and procedures of an exercise on one or another question. There are many such questions, starting from an explanation of theoretical concepts and ending with recommendations on the preparation of visual aids and the use of propaganda equipment. It is wise to remind the seminar leader that he is working with educated and knowledgeable persons who are rather well informed about the events in our nation and abroad. On the one hand, this makes it easier to establish contact with the audience, but on the other, demands from the leader thorough preparations for each seminar and full, as they say, mobilization. General arguments and requests instead of specific recommendations and professional advice would scarcely help to improve his authority.

With satisfaction I would like to point out that in the units of our district there are a number of seminar leaders who fully meet the high demands placed on them. I could name Majs P. Leshchinskiy, O. Boykov and A. Maslenitsyn and Capt A. Ivanov. Obviously, about such men it could be said that they burn with zeal on the job and are earnestly dedicated to the assigned work.

Take Capt A. Ivanov. Talk with him, look at his outlines, become acquainted with the reference and factual material collected by him and his personal library, and you will be convinced that before you is an intelligent, growing propagandist and he has something to give the political exercise group leaders. A difficult theoretical question will not befuddle him. He can talk knowledgeably about pedagogical innovations, he will give professional advice to a young propagandist and will be able to arm the officers with vivid examples and convincing facts and figures. From each seminar held by him the group leaders leave enriched with knowledge and experience. At the same time the seminars here are used as an active form of controlling the quality of preparations by the propagandists for the forthcoming exercises. Capt A. Ivanov without fail takes additional time for the officers who for some reasons were absent at the seminar. He gives particular attention to the young group leaders. He endeavors to more often attend the exercises conducted by them, he analyzes with them their content and educational methods, the positive aspects and failures, using concrete examples he teaches the young officers propaganda skills and passes on his own experience to them.

Unfortunately, we have still not been able to see to it that all our seminar leaders work as creatively, skillfully and effectively on raising the theoretical and procedural training of the non-T/O propagandists. Here it is not a question solely of a lack of responsibility among certain comrades. Far from all of them have the skills of organizing the training for propagandists. It is not easy to make up for this lack. This is why it is so important to approach the selection of the seminar leaders with such care and arm them with proper experience. Here the political bodies have much to do. They must take a closer look at the work with the seminar leaders and give some thought on how to better organize it.

In the units of our district the seminars with the group leaders are organized, as a rule, at least twice a month. The first part of the seminar is devoted to an instructional report on the subject of the political exercises which will be held over the next 10 days or 2 weeks. The second is devoted to a discussion of the content and methods of the exercises which will be conducted during the next 3 or 4 days.

How does all of this appear in practice?

As an example, let us turn to the experience of conducting seminars in the tank regiment X. Here is how the seminar was conducted here on the subject "V. I. Lenin on the Socialist Fatherland and the Necessity of Its Defense." The political worker, Maj G. Zazybov, gave the instructional report at it. He drew attention of the group leaders to the fact that the given subject opens the section of the training plan "V. I. Lenin on the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland" and that it must help the students more profoundly understand the essence of the legacy of Lenin to the Soviet military, show the leading role of the CPSU in organizing the armed defense of the revolutionary victories and help to raise the personal responsibility of the tank troops for conscientiously carrying out their duty to the motherland. Then the seminar leader named the questions which must be taken up in the course of the lecture as well as the literature for the independent study of the students. After this he went on to a consistent exposition of the contents of each of the questions. A particular emphasis was put on explaining the essence of the concept of the socialist fatherland and establishing the necessity of its defense. The lecturer

gave factual and numerical material and using specific examples showed how to more closely tie the studied subject to the life and tasks of the regiment and bring the men to practical conclusions. The officer recommended using visual aids, film strips and artistic literature in the exercises and suggested what could be secured and where. The seminar participants had an opportunity to become acquainted with examples of visual aids. They were hung up there in the pedagogical lab.

The seminar leader devoted a good deal of attention to the methods of giving the coming lecture and to organizing the independent work of the students and the seminar exercise with them. This is particularly important if it is considered that many of the group leaders are young officers who are rather well prepared in theoretical terms but are not sufficiently adroit in the fine points of propaganda work.

Maj Zazybov did not endeavor to present everything in a ready-made form to the group leaders or provide them with "formulas" which they could use to conduct the exercises without further preparation. And this is correct for the benefit from such help would be slight. In offering a person a ready-made crib, we never will teach him to thoroughly study the primary sources, to generalize and analyze the facts and draw independent conclusions. The main task of an instructional report is to provide the group leader with sound theoretical and procedural advice and to clearly define the scope and directions of independent work.

Then a discussion was held of the contents and methods for conducting the exercises on the subject "The Soviet Armed Forces--A School of Labor and Military Skills, Moral Purity and Courage, Patriotism and Comradeship." (The instructional report on this subject was given at the previous seminar.) Sr Lts A. Isayev, M. Tarasov and T. Dzhurabayev and Lt M. Shumarskiy described the forthcoming work with the students in studying this. They thoroughly analyzed the content of the questions which must be brought out in the lecture and discussed at the seminar and they exchanged opinions on the most effective methods for the coming exercises. The discussion was lively, with elements of a debate. Maj Zazybov carefully followed the statements of the seminar participants and their elucidation of theoretical concepts and endeavored that each propagandist thoroughly understood them.

The discussion provided an opportunity for Maj Zazybov to determine the preparedness of the group leaders for the exercises. He examined their outlines. It turned out that Sr Lt Yu. Regentov was not sufficiently prepared and the outline was drawn up hurriedly, for the sake of mere form. The officer was instructed to make additional studies. The seminar leader was particularly careful in checking the preparations of Sr Lts V. Bobrovskiy and A. Ports in for the exercises. They had been absent at the previous seminar and the seminar leader held an individual instructional session with them.

Then the regimental commander spoke to the seminar participants. He spoke about the reserves for further increasing the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces, he showed the place of the propagandists in solving this very important problem and reminded them of the missions of the unit. With great interest the officers listened to a lecture on the subject "Leninist Principles of Propaganda and Agitation" which was given by the representative of the superior political body, Lt Col V. Vakar.

What can be said about this seminar? As a whole it succeeded. It enriched its participants ideologically and in pedagogical terms and aided the group leaders in preparing well for the coming exercises and in acquiring additional experience. But this does not mean, of course, that such seminars must be conducted only in this manner. Like all ideological work, the training of propagandists tolerates no routine or ossified forms. Vital creativity and exploration are particularly essential for it. The sole criterion for assessing the quality of one or another seminar can be only the degree of its usefulness for this question.

Naturally, the basic elements of a group leader seminar--the instructional report and the discussion of the content and methods of the exercises--should be kept in any event. As for its other possible components, here there is complete freedom for creativity and initiative.

For example, we consider it correct when lectures and reports are given at the seminars for propagandists in addition to the training plan. These can be devoted to the urgent questions of CPSU domestic and foreign policy, to achievements in the area of science, technology and culture, to the problems of the ideological-political, military, moral and legal indoctrination of the personnel, to the questions of military pedagogics and psychology and so forth. This is essential for broadening the viewpoint of the propagandists and for their studies.

In a number of our units, during the last training year alone, additional lectures for the group leaders were given by scientists from the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, by members of the "Znaniye" [knowledge] Society and by lecturers from the district political directorate. In addition, the regimental commanders and officers from the political sections systematically speak to them. The propagandists have had high praise for these speeches, for they deepen their knowledge, increase their level of political information, and they help to conduct political exercises in a more lively and interesting manner and more closely link them to life and to the tasks being carried out.

As practice shows, the group leaders are particularly interested in discussing such questions as the methods for giving lectures, the compiling of an outline plan, the use of books, the organizing of independent studies by the students, the procedures which increase the activeness of the soldiers and sergeants at the seminars and so forth. Senior comrades and experienced propagandists often speak to the young officers on these subjects.

We should also approve the practice of inviting to the seminars the representatives of the local party and soviet bodies, advance production workers, party veterans and participants from the Great Patriotic War. Contact with them enriches the young propagandists and puts into their hands valuable additional material for use in the process of the political instruction of the personnel.

In the Guards Rogachev Motorized Rifle Division, its veterans Cols (Ret) Stepan Ivanovich Averin, Konstantin Maksimovich Anosov and others have repeatedly spoken at the seminars. Their recollections were of good help to the propagandists in preparing for the exercises on the subject devoted to the campaign record and traditions of the unit (ship), formation and district (fleet). Here excursions thematically linked with the political exercises to industrial enterprises and

construction projects, to museums and to exhibits are skillfully used for broadening the viewpoint of the group leaders.

In a number of units within the seminars they make it a practice to review new literature, to view documentary films and discuss articles from newspapers and magazines devoted to the questions of the methods of political exercises.

Possibly the reader may wonder: how can all these diverse measures be fitted into those 4 hours assigned to the seminar? My answer would be that they in effect cannot be fitted in one seminar. But if such measures are evenly distributed over all the seminars which are to be held during one training year (around 24), then a great deal can be done. Naturally, under the condition that the seminars will be assigned not the 1½ or 2 hours, as is the case at times, but rather the stipulated 4.

In many units of the district they make it a practice to regularly hold theoretical and procedural conferences and colloquiums devoted to an analysis of the state of the political training of the men. Moreover, group and individual consultation is organized for the leaders along with an exchange of their experience.

In our view, open lessons are a very effective form for increasing the skill of the propagandists. Imagine a seminar in a political exercise group which is conducted by an experienced leader. It is attended by non-T/O propagandists who as yet lack procedural abilities. This exercise will give them a great deal.

Many of our troop collectives have long been convinced of the effectiveness of open lessons as a form of procedural training for the propagandists. For example, take the unit where Maj O. Boykov serves. Here not so long ago an open lesson was conducted in the group of Sr Lt V. Chernolev. The officer had prepared well for the exercise, he had thought everything out to the last detail and conducted the seminar confidently. He ably posed questions, the most complicated of them were broken up into subquestions, and proposed that the students give supplementary information. The propagandist saw to it that the men linked theory with the practice of military service and with their own concerns. The flame of interest and attention did not disappear from the eyes of the students for a single minute. The exercise was of interest not only to the soldiers but also to the officers and group leaders attending it. At this seminar they gained much that was valuable for themselves.

Work with the political exercise group leaders is not restricted, of course, to the designated measures. Independent preparations for conducting the exercises have been and remain the basic form of their studies. This is why it is important that good conditions be created in the units for the self education of the non-T/O propagandists. This means first of all providing them with time to prepare for the exercises. This question, as life indicates, is far from an idle one. The officers of the political directorate still often encounter instances when the demand to grant the group leaders 4 hours of working time a week for independent exercises is not carried out. This is caused by the inability to clearly plan the work day of the officers and a miscomprehension of the importance of the work done by the non-T/O propagandists. And as a result they are forced to prepare hurriedly, in rushes and at night for the exercises. All of this subsequently naturally tells on the quality of the political exercises. Such a picture quite recently could be observed in the regiment where Maj Yu. Gurlev is the political worker. It must be

said directly that here for a time they underestimated the training of the group leaders. Even the seminars for them were conducted hurriedly, under a shortened program, in 1.5-2 hours instead of the stipulated 4. After intervention by the officers from the political directorate, the situation gradually changed for the better, but the fact remains a fact.

The pedagogical labs, the reference information centers and the libraries can provide a good deal of help to the propagandists in their independent studies. For example, in unit 8, the library head, Soviet Army employee A. D. Nevolina, has prepared a special display for the exercises on each subject. It shows the primary sources and textbooks and offers a selection of articles from newspapers and magazines, artistic works and memoirs. In going to the library, the propagandist can quickly locate everything needed for fruitful independent study. A good pedagogical lab has been organized in the unit. Here for the officers they have selected the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the documents of the party congresses, the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, references, dictionaries, bound newspapers and magazines, textbooks, pedagogical studies.... In a word, everything for productive independent work.

At present, when very little time remains until the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress, it is important for each communist and each Soviet person to profoundly and thoughtfully analyze his work as well as see and put into action the unused reserves for improving its effectiveness and quality. This also applies fully to the workers of the ideological front, the army propagandists and the leaders of the political exercise groups.

...Life demands that those who indoctrinate and instruct the servicemen should constantly move forward and master new knowledge and skills. The ascent of the propagandists to the heights of mastery of course is not simple. Here constant help and support, careful organization and control are needed. And we are well aware that the greatest possible concern for the ideological growth of the political exercise group leaders and their propaganda arts is the most important duty of all the commanders, political bodies and party organizations. Constant attention to these questions will make it possible to further raise the quality of the political exercises and their influence on indoctrinating able and courageous defenders of the motherland.

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ARMED FORCES

GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON THE USSR POLITICAL SYSTEM

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 66-73

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences, Docent, Col V. Bokarev: "The USSR-- A Socialist State of All the People"*]

[Text] This is the second subject from the section of the curriculum "Our Goal is Communism." The studying of it will help the readers more profoundly understand the role of the Soviet state of all the people in the building of communism and the defense of socialist victories. The exercise should also contribute to strengthening the personal responsibility of the men for the exemplary carrying out of service duty and further raise the vigilance and combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships.

Eight hours are assigned for studying the subject. This time should be divided as follows: 2 hours used for a lecture (narration), 2 provided for independent work of the students and 4 hours for a seminar (talk).

In the lecture (narration) it is desirable to take up the following basic questions:

1. Our nation, the world's first socialist state of all the people. 2. The basic tasks and functions of the socialist state of all the people. 3. The defense of the socialist fatherland--one of the most important functions of the Soviet state.

In a brief introduction it is essential to point out that the Soviet state is an important element in the political system of our society. It possesses the necessary powers and the corresponding administrative apparatus and is the basic weapon for building communism and defending the revolutionary victories of the people. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, a socialist state of all the people directs its efforts at achieving the highest goal of building a classless, communist society.

The successful conclusion of the Tenth Five-Year Plan by the Soviet nation has been a new step along the path to communism. Due to the unstinting labor of the working

*Materials for political exercises on the subject "The Soviet Socialist State of All the People--The Basic Implement for Building Communism. The Defense of the Socialist Fatherland--One of the Most Important Functions of the Soviet State."

class, the kolkhos peasantry and the intelligentsia, during these years there has been a significant rise in the scientific-technical and economic potential of the homeland of October and its defense capability has been strengthened guaranteeing reliable protection for the peaceful creative labor of our people.

The Soviet people have started 1981, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in a situation of great political and professional activity caused by the decisions of the June and October (1980) plenums of the Party Central Committee, by the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at them and by the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990." The workers of the city and countryside, the men of the Army and Navy by the broad scope of the socialist competition are expressing their unshakable loyalty to the ideals of communism and are demonstrating monolithic unity with their militant vanguard, the Leninist Communist Party.

1. Our Nation--The World's First Socialist State of All the People

In beginning to give the material on the first question, it is essential to point out that in the USSR, for the first time in the world, a developed socialist society has been built. In this society a state of all the people has been formed and is functioning, and this state expresses the will and interests of the workers, the peasants and intelligentsia, the workers of all the nations and nationalities of our country.

A socialist state in its development goes through two basic stages: the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the state of all the people.

As a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the world's first socialist state arose. In the Soviet nation a new type of power was established in the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, its nature and historic mission are determined by the objectives and tasks of the socialist revolution. "The dictatorship of the proletariat," pointed out V. I. Lenin, "is a special form of a class alliance between the proletariat, the vanguard of the workers, and the numerous nonproletarian strata of the workers (the petty bourgeoisie, the small farmers, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and others), or a majority of them, an alliance against capital, an alliance with the objective of completely overthrowing capital, the complete suppression of the resistance of the bourgeoisie and its attempts at restoration, an alliance in the aim of the final creation and strengthening of socialism" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 38, p 377). Lenin pointed to the transitional nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the inevitability of its conversion into power of all the people.

With the building of a developed socialist society, the Soviet state which arose as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat grew into a state of all the people. One of the consequences of the full triumph of socialist social relationships, said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is, as our experience shows, the gradual growth of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all the people. The Soviet Union today is a regular stage in the development of the state born by October, a stage inherent to mature socialism (see "Leninskii Kursom" [By a Leninist Course], Vol 6, p 537).

The state of developed socialism is a qualitatively new stage in the development of the socialist state in which its essence of being of all the people is most fully apparent. This state reflects the higher social maturity of society. At present, in our nation, the alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and the friendship of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR are stronger than ever before. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society has formed and in this the leading force is the working class. The leading role of the Communist Party as the vanguard of all the people has risen.

The organization and activities of the Soviet state of all the people are structured in accord with the principles of democratic centralism, that is, the election of all the bodies of state power from top to bottom, their reporting to the people and the obligatory nature of the decisions of superior bodies for inferior ones. Democratic centralism combines unified leadership with initiative and creative activity on the spot and with the responsibility of each state body and official for the assigned job.

Our state and all its bodies operate on a basis of socialist legality. The state and public organizations and officials are obliged to observe the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws.

The most important questions of the state life of our country are brought up for extensive discussion and are also put up for nationwide voting (referendum). Indicative in this regard is the following fact that more than 140 million persons or over four-fifths of the adult population of the USSR participated just in discussing the draft of the current USSR Constitution!

It is important to emphasize that the on-going advancement of Soviet society along the path of communist construction is being carried out by our people under the tested leadership of the Leninist party. The greater directing role of the Communist Party is a most important objective pattern in the development of a socialist society. This pattern is particularly apparent at the present stage of communist construction. The USSR Constitution has reinforced in the legislation the place and role of the CPSU as the guiding and directing force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system, state and social organizations. Our party exists for the people and serves the people. Armed by Marxist-Leninist teachings, the Basic Law states, the Communist Party defines the general prospects for the development of society, the line of the USSR domestic and foreign policy, it directs the great creative activities of the Soviet people and gives a planned, scientifically sound nature to its struggle for the victory of communism.

The trade unions, the Komsomol, the cooperative and other mass social organizations have been given the right in accord with their constituent tasks of participating in the management of state and social affairs and in solving political, economic and sociocultural questions. The Basic Law widely reflects the tasks and the rights of the labor collectives as the primary cells of not only our entire economic but also political organism.

A basic area for the development of the political system of Soviet society is the further extension of socialist democracy. This means the ever-broader involvement of the citizens in managing the affairs of the state and society, the improving of the state apparatus, increasing the activities of the social organizations,

strengthening people's control, reinforcing the legal basis of state and social life, broadening publicity and constant consideration of public opinion. The following data convincingly show the nature of our democracy. At present, 2,286,000 people's deputies representing all strata of society stand at the helm of state government and work in the soviets. Some 43.2 percent of the deputies are CPSU members and candidate members. Almost one-half of the personnel of the soviets is women. Some 68.6 percent of the people's electors are workers and kolkhoz members. One out of every three deputies is under the age of 30. The representatives of more than 100 nationalities of our country have been elected to the soviets. More than 30 million persons who comprise the social aktiv of the soviets are volunteer assistants for the authorities in all their diverse activities.

All the soviets--from the rural ones to the USSR Supreme Soviet--according to the Constitution comprise a unified system of state bodies, embodying a maturity of social relations of developed socialism and the strength of the Leninist friendship of peoples in our country. "The USSR," comments the USSR Constitution, "is a united multinational union state formed on the basis of the principle of socialist federalism as a result of free self-determination of the nations and the voluntary unification of equal Soviet Socialist Republics."

"The USSR embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and unites all the nations and nationalities in the aim of the joint construction of communism."

It is essential to point out that the Soviet people at present are a historically new social and international community of people. This has formed in the developed socialist society on the basis of the bringing together of all classes and social strata, the legal and actual equality of all nations and nationalities and their fraternal cooperation for the purposes of the joint construction of communism and defending their revolutionary victories from encroachments by imperialist aggressors and their supporters.

The Soviet people are the true masters of their destiny and their fate. They are firmly aware that in keeping with the carrying out of the programs for the socio-economic and cultural development of the nation, the state ensures a continuous improvement in the living conditions and a broadening of democratic rights and freedoms. Such a provision in our Constitution convincingly shows that the concepts of freedom, the rights of man, democracy and social justice acquire a true content only under socialist conditions. In comparison with the 1936 Constitution, in the current Basic Law the rights and freedoms of citizens have been significantly deepened, developed and supplemented by the rights to choose a profession, the type of employment and work in accord with abilities and interest, to safeguard health, for housing, for using cultural achievements, for participating in the running of state and social affairs, and so forth. The material guarantees for the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens have become broader and weightier.

Our people regard this highly. At the same time the Soviet people are well aware that there can be no rights without duties. This is an underlying principle of socialist democracy and the Soviet way of life. For this reason a character trait of Soviet man is his desire to carry out his duties in the best manner possible and a constant feeling of responsibility to the collective and society.

No capitalist society can offer the workers such rights and freedoms as are given to the Soviet citizens. The defenders of the capitalist system bend over backwards in trying to distort the sense of our Basic Law and blacken Soviet reality. Recently in the West, particularly in the United States, a slander campaign has been skillfully started up centered around the so-called question of "human rights" in the socialist countries.

The problem of human rights exists not in a socialist society but in a bourgeois one. What sort of democracy can there be in the capitalist countries if an absolute majority in their parliaments is made up of representatives of the ruling class and their loyal servants? The United States has tens of millions of workers and small farmers. And how are they represented in congress? Some 83 percent of its members are bankers, businessmen and lawyers, 16 percent are professors, physicians, engineers, journalists, that is, people who serve the monopolies. Only 3 legislators out of the 535 senators and congressmen are trade union representatives and only 2 persons could very relatively be put in the "working class."

The picture is completely different in the USSR. There are 1,500 delegates in both houses (the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities) in the highest state body of our land, the USSR Supreme Soviet. Workers and kolkhoz members comprise more than one-half of this number. Among the deputies are prominent party and state leaders, leaders of enterprises, institutions and organizations, scientists, writers, cultural leaders, educators and public health workers, representatives of public organizations and servicemen. Some 71.7 percent of the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are CPSU members and candidate members. Women comprise one-third of it. One out of every five deputies elected to the highest body of our land is under 30 years of age. Over 200 deputies have academic degrees or titles.

The peoples' representatives in our country regularly report to the workers. The sessions of the soviets systematically review the course of carrying out the voters' demands. More than a million new deputies enter the soviets in each regular election. In this manner a close link is achieved between state power and the people and the broad masses of workers are involved in the running of Soviet society. Suffice it to say that since the passage of the 1936 USSR Constitution up to the year 1980, more than 25 million persons have passed through this school of governing.

At the exercise it is important to point out that the men of the USSR Armed Forces are citizens with full rights in our nation. Like all the Soviet people, they take an active part in state and social affairs and they elect and themselves can be elected to any body of people's power, right up to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At present in the USSR there are no problems which would not be settled without the participation of the broad masses of workers. The Communist Party, in expressing the fundamental interests of our people, ensures the effective use of the mechanism of state power for the good of all Soviet society. Thus, socialist reality clearly repudiates the false assertions of bourgeois ideologists about the so-called "human rights violations" which supposedly occur in the USSR. "There is nothing more absurd," as is stressed in the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 110th Birthday of V. I. Lenin," "than by attempts by our enemies to represent socialism

as a society which supposedly suppresses initiative, the rights and freedoms of people. The constantly growing political and labor activeness of the broadest masses and their participation in the discussion and settling of all social and state affairs confirm the correctness of Lenin's conclusion that 'socialism, alive and creative, is the creation of the masses of people themselves' (PSS, Vol 35, p 57)."

2. The Basic Tasks and Functions of a Socialist State of All the People

In taking up the second question, it is important to stress that a state of all the people is not a state of any new type in comparison with the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is not a question of a new type of state but rather a new stage in the development of our socialist state. For this reason a state of all the people and a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat have much in common. An alliance of the working class and the peasantry with the preserving and raising of the leading role of the working class is their fixed and firm basis; they have the same economic basis in the form of nationalized property; their activities are directed and led by the Communist Party the role of which under the conditions of building communism will rise even more.

A state of all the people is based on a broader social base and serves as the organizing principle in communist construction. Being the basic implement for building communism, it carries out exceptionally important tasks such as: it organizes the creation of the material and technical base of communism and the transformation of socialist social relations into communist ones, it exercises control over the measure of labor and consumption, it ensures a rise in the prosperity of the people, it protects the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, socialist law and order and socialist property, it indoctrinates the masses of people in a spirit of conscious discipline and a socialist attitude toward labor, it reliably ensures the defense and security of the nation, it develops fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries, it defends the cause of world peace and maintains normal relations with all states.

The content and basic directions in the activities of the Soviet state are concretely embodied in its functions. The domestic and external functions which are manifested in the practical activities of a state express the socioclass essence of this state. In speaking about the functions of a state of all the people as a state of developed socialism, it is essential to point out a number of essential features which qualitatively distinguish them from the functions of a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus the function of suppressing the resistance of exploiting classes has completely disappeared due to their elimination and the achieving of the sociopolitical unity of Soviet society; the scope of the creative activities of the Soviet state has risen by many fold and its functions have been enriched with a new content; the activities of a state of developed socialism are characterized by a comprehensive approach to solving economic, sociopolitical and ideological problems.

In line with the rapid growth of the economy, among the internal functions the role of the economic organizing function has become more complicated and more diverse. This includes long-range and current planning of the economy, accelerating technical progress and raising production efficiency, regulating commodity-monetary

relations, improving the system for managing the national economy and the social processes occurring in society and so forth. "Economic leadership," states the USSR Constitution, "is carried out on a basis of the state plans of economic and social development considering the sectorial and territorial principles and in combining centralized management with the economic independence and initiative of the enterprises, associations and other organizations."

Visual confirmation of this is the work of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Sitting. The 1981 Draft State Plan was submitted for review by the deputies and this plan is based upon the party's instructions on the main tasks of Soviet socioeconomic development under present-day conditions. "In the 1970's," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "we began to move our entire economy in a direction of intensive development, increasing efficiency and quality and emphasis on the end results of economic activity. In the 1980's we must continue and conclude this most important matter which comprises the core of the party's economic strategy."

The technical reequipping of the national economy, primarily its key sectors, the converting of the entire economy to intensive development, the effective use of the created economic potential and the steady growth of labor productivity--these are the basic directions which ensure the creation of the necessary resources for achieving the main objective of socialist production, that is, a constant rise in the well-being of the people. Thus, the 1981 State Plan is convincing proof of the unswerving loyalty of our party and state to the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th congresses.

It must then be pointed out that the function of control over the measure of labor and consumption is closely related to the economic organizational function of the socialist state of all the people. Our state carries out this function in accord with the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor." In norming labor, the system and form of its payment, the state sets prices for consumer articles and services, it regulates and controls the measure of labor and consumption in society.

The obligation to work is one of the basic laws of our life and the most important condition for the well-being of every Soviet family. Labor is not only an obligation, but also the greatest right of each Soviet person. The Constitution of our country states: "A duty and matter of honor for each Soviet citizen capable of working is conscientious labor in the area chosen by him of socially useful activity and the observance of labor discipline. A refusal of socially useful labor is incompatible with the principles of a socialist society."

The people's control bodies play a major role in carrying out this function. They combine state control with social control of the workers at the enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions and organizations. They combat the violators of state discipline, mismanagement and wastefulness. The USSR Constitution obliges the people's control bodies to eradicate manifestations of localism and a departmental approach to the job, red tape and bureaucracy, as well as to help improve the work of the state apparatus.

The Law Governing People's Control in the USSR as ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 30 November 1979 creates a sound legal basis for organizing the work of people's control and raises its role and authority in Soviet society.

One of the leading functions of a socialist state of all the people is the cultural and indoctrinational one. At present, in Soviet society all the Union republics have basically completed the changeover to universal secondary education. The culture of the Soviet man has risen significantly. With full justification he can be called the greatest reader in the world.

Our state has shown constant concern for further improving the system of higher and specialized secondary education in the nation. At present, around 10 million persons are studying in our VUZes, technical schools and schools. In comparison with 1936, when the bases of socialism had already been built in the USSR, the number of students has increased by 7.5-fold.

The nation has developed a Soviet culture which is socialist in content and national in form. In embodying the finest features and traditions of the culture and life of each of the Soviet peoples as well as the achievements of world classics, it represents a truly inestimable spiritual treasurehouse of our society.

The strength of the Soviet system lies in the awareness of the masses. And one of the main tasks which our state carries out is the indoctrination of a new man, the active builder of communism and defender of the victories of socialism, a true citizen, patriot and internationalist. "To indoctrinate a person in a desire for high social goals, ideological conviction and a truly creative attitude toward labor is one of the primary tasks," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "Here runs a very important front in the struggle for communism, and the course of the nation's economic construction and sociopolitical development will depend more and more upon our victories on this front" ("Leninskim Kursom" Vol 6, p 586). For this reason the USSR Constitution puts the cause of indoctrinating Soviet citizens at the center of attention of the soviets.

The core of ideological and political indoctrination has been and remains the developing in the Soviet people, including in the men of the Armed Forces, a scientific ideology, wholehearted dedication to the cause of the party and to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. The shaping of such an ideology and such qualities presupposes primarily the mastery by the masses of Marxist-Leninist theory, party policy and the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Communism is impossible without a high level of culture, education, social awareness and ideological maturity of the people just as it is impossible without the corresponding material and technical base. This is precisely how the party poses the question. Precisely this idea runs through the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination."

Then it is essential to emphasize that under the conditions of developed socialism, a state of all the people continues to exercise the function of maintaining socialist law and order, socialist property and the interests and rights of the citizens. The Soviet state vigilantly guards socialist legality. The USSR Constitution states that each citizen of our country is obliged to observe the Soviet laws, to work honestly and conscientiously, to protect socialist property and the interests of the Soviet state, to protect the motherland against enemies, to assist in every possible way in maintaining public order, to strengthen the friendship of peoples, to be concerned about the upbringing of children and preserve nature. The

"Legislative Principles of the USSR and Union Republics on Administrative Infractions" approved by the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Sitting, are aimed at further improving the law-protecting functions of the state of all the people.

Having listed the basic internal functions of a state of all the people, the propagandist moves on to a description of its external functions. Among them an important place is held by the functions of organizing cooperation with the fraternal socialist states on a basis of the principle of socialist internationalism. The Soviet Union, as a component part of the commonwealth of socialist states, develops and strengthens friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and takes an active part in economic integration and the international socialist division of labor.

In the activities of the Soviet state, the strengthening of ties with the liberated states occupies an important place. Our nation provides them all-round aid and support and is their great and dependable friend in the cause of building a new life.

Among the foreign political functions, our state also exercises the function of ensuring peace and international cooperation. Relations of the USSR with other states are based on principles which fully meet the generally accepted standards of international law. The entire history of our state and the Leninist peace-loving Soviet foreign policy irrefutably show that, in contrast to capitalism, our society has never been interested in an arms race, for expansionism, aggression and militarism are alien to the very nature of socialism. A socialist system points out to all peoples of the world the dependable way to solve the unsolved questions of modern times, including a way to a lasting, just and democratic peace in the world. The commonwealth of socialist countries is a firm guarantee for success on this way.

In concluding the exposition of material on the second question, it is essential to reemphasize that under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people are honorably carrying out the tasks of further constructing a communist society. Major advances were made by our nation during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The USSR now produces one-fifth of the world's industrial product.

There has been a rise in agricultural production. Over the last three five-year plans around 400 billion rubles of capital investments have been channeled into its development. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, for the first time the annual average grain harvest exceeded 200 million tons.

An extensive social program has been carried out and there has been further growth of the people's prosperity. The course of the greatest possible rise in the material prosperity of the workers and of effectiveness and quality in all national economic units will be continued in the 11th Five-Year Plan as well.

With each passing day the nation gathers strength and the national socialist competition under the motto "A Worthy Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress!" grows wider. This is a manifestation of the patriotism of Soviet people and their desire to greet the next party congress with new labor achievements.

3. The Defense of the Socialist Fatherland--One of the Most Important Functions of the Soviet State

In beginning to give the material on the third question, it is essential to emphasize that the armed defense of socialism is one of the general patterns in the construction of a new society. The necessity of defending the socialist fatherland is determined by external circumstances, that is, by the desire of imperialism to settle the historic dispute with socialism in its favor by force of arms. For this reason the Soviet state of all the people has shown constant concern for dependably guaranteeing the security of the nation. The defense of the socialist fatherland, the USSR Constitution states, is among the most important functions of the state and is a concern of all the people.

The defense of the socialist fatherland is of exceptionally important significance because it contributes to the successful implementation of the other basic domestic and external functions of the state and to creating favorable conditions for communist construction in our country. The strengthening of the military might and defense capability of our nation and the entire socialist commonwealth, and this the imperialists cannot help but consider, objectively serves the aims of preventing war and is an important factor in the preservation and strengthening of the cause of peace.

The main thing in the content of the function of defending the socialist fatherland against a possible attack from outside is the armed defense carried out by the Soviet state and its army and navy in the event of aggression as well as the activities to ensure the security and defense capability of the nation in peacetime. For this reason of greatest significance are the organizational development of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of them on the basis of the sociopolitical and organizational principles elaborated by V. I. Lenin, developed in the CPSU decisions and reinforced in Soviet legislation.

The fundamental basis of Soviet military organizational development is the leadership of the Communist Party over the Armed Forces. Our party has elaborated a scientifically-based military policy and principles of military organizational development and it determines the tasks of the Army and Navy in proceeding from Lenin's teachings about the defense of the socialist fatherland. It outlines the ways and means for increasing the defense capability of the Soviet state, it directs the activities of the state and economic bodies in the area of the logistical support of the Armed Forces and elaborates the fundamental instructions in the area of military science, military doctrine and strategy. The content, forms and methods of instruction and indoctrination for the Armed Forces personnel are determined on their basis.

The USSR Armed Forces are an inseparable part of the Soviet state mechanism. With the formation of a state of all the people, our Army and Navy, Border and Interior Troops have also become armed services of all the people. They have been created as the unified Armed Forces of the multinational Soviet state embodying the friendship of peoples and proletarian internationalism.

The USSR Constitution defines the objectives of creating the Soviet Armed Forces, and these are: defending socialist victories, the peaceful labor of the Soviet

people, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. For the entire personnel of enormous mobilizing, moral-political and legal significance has been the provision stated in Article 31 of the Basic Law: "The duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people is to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff of any aggressor."

The concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for high combat readiness of the Armed Forces has been dictated by the vital interests of our people. Combat readiness encompasses all aspects of Army and Navy life and reflects the level we have reached in military and operational training, the teamwork of the units and formations, the ideological and political indoctrination of the personnel and their moral-psychological and physical conditioning. Constant combat readiness is ultimately the crown of the combat readiness of the troops in peacetime and the key to victory in a war.

The CPSU and the Soviet government give great significance as well to the activities of the Border Troops which ensure the inviolability of the state frontiers. The state security bodies are also involved in defending the socialist fatherland and they anticipate, prevent and unmask activities hostile to the Soviet Union by foreign intelligence agents, overseas anti-Soviet centers and their agents.

The Soviet state, in carrying out the function of defending the socialist fatherland, determines the scope and nature of the defensive tasks and directs their carrying out in industry, science, agriculture and in the system of public education and the indoctrination of the Soviet people. The state, our Basic Law states, ensures the security and defense capability of the nation and provides the USSR Armed Forces with everything necessary.

The defense capability of our state is based upon its economic, scientific-technical, spiritual and per se military potentials. The implementation of the economic strategy worked out by the party and the program of social changes based on a unification of the achievements from the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of developed socialism, ensures a further strengthening of the nation's defense capability.

One must then point out that with the formation of the world socialist system, the function of defending socialism assumed an international character. Along with the allied armies of the fraternal states in the socialist commonwealth, the Soviet Armed Forces dependably protect the revolutionary victories of their peoples and are a powerful shield on the path of the aggressive plans of imperialism. As was emphasized by the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the intrigues of imperialism and the other enemies of peace require constant vigilance and the greatest possible strengthening of our state's defense capability in order to thwart the plans of imperialism to achieve military superiority and dictate conditions to the world.

The maintaining of constant high military readiness and combat capability of the Soviet Armed Forces to a decisive degree depends upon the unfailing carrying out of military duty by all servicemen. This was reinforced in the USSR Constitution, in the USSR Law Governing Universal Military Service, in the military oath and regulations and in other documents of the Soviet state. The Basic Law of our nation

establishes that the USSR citizens are obliged to safeguard the interests of the Soviet state and help to strengthen its might and authority. The defense of the socialist fatherland, as was pointed out in our Constitution, is a sacred duty of each Soviet citizen. Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is an honorable duty of the Soviet citizens.

For the Soviet people the Armed Forces have always been good schooling in labor and political conditioning and for gaining high moral-combat qualities and military skills. At present, this trait of theirs is assuming ever-greater significance. Military service helps to successfully carry out one of the important tasks of the party and the state, that is, to shape an active and conscious builder and defender of a new society.

The Soviet state bodies, together with the mass social organizations, are concerned about the required preparation of the youth for service in the Armed Forces and for defending the socialist fatherland. The DOSAAF which numbers over 80 million members carries out extensive work of a military patriotic and mass defense nature.

At present a new training year has commenced in the troops and fleets. The Soviet military have begun it in a good mood. In the course of the pregress socialist competition, the combat readiness of the units, ships and subunits has risen to a new level, and the field, sea and air skills of the personnel and the mastery of the military equipment and weapons have improved. An example of the exemplary execution of military duty and one's socialist obligations has been set by the units under the command of Officers M. Kolosov, L. Kovalev, G. Klimentov and A. Shestakov and by the crew of the large subchaser headed by Capt 3d Rank A. Kuz'min. By an order of the USSR minister of defense, these units and ship have been put up on the Honor Board of Leading Units and Ships for the achieved successes.

The Soviet military are fully determined to mark the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, by shock labor and to honorably carry out the great and complex tasks confronting them. Having actively joined the pregress socialist competition under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!" they are constantly mastering military affairs, they are strengthening discipline in every possible way, and are constantly raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships. In a single formation with the fraternal armies of the socialist commonwealth, our Armed Forces are vigilantly defending the victories of socialism and peace in the world and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

In completing the exposition of material on the third question, it is desirable that the exercise leader give specific examples of the standing of duty by the best soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers in one's subunit, unit or ship, and tell how they are working on carrying out the high socialist obligations assumed in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is important to draw the attention of the listeners to the most complex practical tasks which they must carry out in the near future and in the long run. It is essential that each soldier profoundly understand that the combat readiness of the entire collective depends upon his achievements in military and political training, upon his discipline, efficiency and military skill. It is essential that he endeavor to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in training and service. This will be an indicator of his ideological and military maturity and readiness to defend the Soviet state of all the people.

During the hours of independent work, it is recommended that the students read the USSR Constitution (Basic Law) (Preamble and Sections I and II); the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the June and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee (PRAVDA, 24 June and 22 October 1980); the second chapter of the textbook for political exercises "Nasha Tsel'--Kommunizm" [Our Goal is Communism] (Voenizdat, 1976).

On the eve of the exercises it is advisable to organize meetings between the soldiers and the people's deputies of the local soviets, with production pacesetters and Army and Navy veterans.

In the seminar exercise (in the talk), it is advisable to discuss the following questions: 1. What are the essence and characteristic traits of the Soviet state of all the people? 2. What are its main tasks at the present stage of communist construction in our nation? 3. What are the basic functions of the Soviet state? 4. What successes have our people achieved in carrying out the plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan? 5. Why is it essential to raise in every possible way the defense capability of the Soviet state and the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces? 6. What are the basic tasks of the subunit, unit or ship in properly greeting the 26th CPSU Congress?

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ARMED FORCES

LEGAL TRAINING: METHODS AND RESULTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Col V. Yermachenkov and Col Justice A. Khalin: "At the Basis of A Combined Approach"]

[Text] The company was preparing for tank driving classes. When he was giving instructions to his subordinates on how best to perform the exercise, Capt A. Litus, the company commander did not overlook safety matters in driving combat vehicles, the safekeeping of the equipment and the other items, and a careful attitude toward nature. In this regard, he explained the requirements of the laws, regulations and directives; cited examples of correct and incorrect actions on the part of mechanic drivers; and informed them of the legal consequences of errors.

The classes took place successfully -- and not only in the sense of further improving the tanker's professional skills. Just as always, they returned to the military garrison without having allowed any equipment breakdowns, without having lost anything from the equipment sets, and without having damaged the equipment of the tank driving range or roadside shoulders. I would like to say further that the scheduled class was for the tankers another step in their moral and legal development.

It is understandable that this organization and conduct of classes, which are apparently remote in subject matter from moral and legal problems, is an extremely complicated matter, requiring comprehensive preparation from the director. You see, he must achieve the realization of an entire complex of training and indoctrination goals almost simultaneously. It is gratifying that such an approach to the organization of classes is today typical of the overwhelming majority of officers in the N-skaya unit of the Transbaykal Military District when they are working on the most varied combat and political training subjects with the men.

However, how is such an approach ensured, keeping in mind that many -- especially young commanders and political workers -- experience difficulties in publicizing specific legal norms? You see, that same Captain Litus or Sr Lt V. Ogorodnikov and Lt V. Petrenko who also skilfully incorporated legal indoctrination elements into the training process and into the organization of their subordinates daily work -- all of them, of course do not have any special legal education. It is possible

to cite and give a true interpretation of the norms of state, administrative, work, and criminal law only by orienting oneself on the entire volume of Soviet law. The clear-cut system of measures, performed by the commander, political section and headquarters of the large unit and directed at rendering practical help to those who conduct this or that class or measure, provides an answer to the question.

This primarily concerns the legal studies of the officers during command and Marxist-Leninist training. It is very important that appropriate classes be planned in the units based on the specific tasks being solved by the men. How could you, for example, not recall the success of Captain Litus' subordinates when you familiarize yourself with the materials of the instructional class conducted by Maj V. Vininik, an officer in the political section? At this time, clear-cut recommendations on legal propaganda methods during firing and when driving combat equipment were given to the subunit commanders and political workers. The classes with the officers on the prevention of transgressions of the law, on the procedure for making servicemen materially answerable, and others were just as useful for working with the men.

The assemblies of political class group leaders were fully used here to improve the legal indoctrination of the fighting men. In particular, the experience from the conduct of classes by military lawyers on subjects quite closely connected with the explanation of Soviet laws and military regulations deserves attention. By being present at such classes, group leaders are enriched with the knowledge of specific legal norms and the methods for publicizing them. A study of the experience of group leaders who have most successfully used legal norms during the study of this or that subject takes place during the assemblies.

Special instructional lectures on legal indoctrination, discussion and tutorial methods are also organized for the officers. Workers from the military procurator's office and the garrison's tribunal actively participate in all these measures. It is especially necessary to point out that the presentations of the large unit commander, the political section chief, and other officials occupy an important place in the legal indoctrination of the tutors.

The study of many of them in the Marxist-Leninist university and in the two-year school of legal knowledge has --without a doubt--contributed to the growth in the officers' legal level of development. It is only necessary here to point out again the fact that the content of the appropriate lectures and seminars is also closely linked with the actual tasks of strengthening law and order in the units.

Thus, the arming of command and political cadres with legal knowledge and the methods for employing it is one of the necessary conditions for the indoctrinators' combined approach to working with the men. In the final analysis, the achievement of high results in combat training, in the men's service and in strengthening military discipline is assured by this.

Unfortunately, a combined approach to the indoctrination of the fighting men is not being carried out everywhere. The moral and legal aspect of this work is

suffering most of all. Normally, a class director, who has available a sufficient number of positive and negative items from the life of the subunit, is not able to evaluate them legally and reveal the social, political and moral meaning of the phenomenon to the students. Is it not because of this that the men very rarely hear references to specific norms in laws, regulations and directives? If a word about a law is heard during a class, it is only to emphasize the severity of the possible punishment. In our view, such gaps lower the indoctrinational importance of the classes and delay the formation of a thoroughly sound and responsible attitude toward military duty and day-to-day service obligations in subordinates.

One of us had occasion to be present during a political class devoted to improving military discipline which Sr Lt V. Andrianov-Ushakov was conducting with North Sea military seamen. Alas, the officer had not considered it possible to dwell on an explanation of the propositions in the Constitution of the USSR, he did not remind the students about the Leninist precepts on defending the socialist homeland, and he did not refer to a law or regulation a single time. The only thing that they could say in the political section regarding this was that the officer is not attending classes in the school of legal knowledge. However, as it immediately turned out, there was no such school in this garrison....

However, the trouble -- it seems -- lies not only in the fact of whether there is a school of legal knowledge but rather in the poor use of the capabilities which each unit has at its disposal for the legal training of officers. You see, classes on command training, including those on legal subjects, are conducted where the senior lieutenant is serving. Military lawyers often come here. However, the classes are frequently ruined or conducted without any connection with the men's combat and political training plans.

Unfortunately, these types of cases are still encountered in units. At times, questions on Soviet law are not fully studied by the officers as prescribed by the appropriate documents. The substitution of planning topics takes place. Very often, the organizers of command training do not provide for the conduct of seminar classes on legal subjects.

Some commanders and political workers approach the planning of measures for the officers' legal training in a formal manner. For example, here is the plan for this work which was approved at one time by Lt Col N. Rybolovskiy. It was not enough that he tied it extremely poorly to the life of the unit. The training of officers on methods to be used in the legal indoctrination of their subordinates was not provided for in it. The different forms of legal propaganda: discussions and consultations with military jurists, were not mentioned -- only lectures were mentioned. And the planned lectures were not always given here at the designated times. You see, the spoon -- as is known -- is the road to dinner. What good is a meeting with a lawyer if it takes place after the class where his recommendations could have proven useful!

Of course, one can also reproach some military lawyers who do not render the necessary help to commanders and political workers in developing plans and who do not link their presentations in the units with the life of these military collectives. However, the initiative for determining who will discuss what when with the men must of course come from the commanders and political workers -- the immediate organizers of the servicemen's legal indoctrination.

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In this light, cases where some commanders and political workers openly refuse the help offered are particularly inadmissible. For example, the military lawyers of the Leningrad garrison more than once addressed to the political section of the district's construction directorate a proposal to jointly study the experience from the public's participation in the prevention of transgressions among military construction personnel and to organize schools and lecture bureaus on legal knowledge. Alas, these questions were resolved only after the intervention of the higher political organ.

The communist indoctrination of an individual is a multifaceted process which includes a series of measures to form in him ideological maturity, moral purity, a conscientious attitude toward work, and an active vital position. The enrichment of a person with a knowledge of the laws of Soviet society and the development in an individual of a respectful attitude toward the rules of a socialist society, which have been confirmed in various legal acts, are an important component of the indoctrination process.

The servicemen's successes in training and service and in improving military discipline and the formation of young people into full and equal citizens of their country depend to no small degree on how effectively their legal indoctrination is carried out. Therefore, it is very important to continuously teach commanders, and political workers the art of this type of indoctrination and the ability to carry it out every day in unity with political and military indoctrination.

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ARMED FORCES

TRAINING CRITICISM IN CARPATHIAN M.D.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Bedzhanyan, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "When Responsibility Is Lacking"]

[Text] The gun layer-operator of the infantry fighting vehicle was intently observing the battlefield. The targets must appear -- but where and what kind? This is still unknown. It is difficult in such a situation to forestall the "enemy" in opening fire. However, one must forestall him. Having evaluated the terrain, the watching soldier concentrated his attention on a sector overgrown with thick bushes. In his opinion, the "enemy" should attack from there. The assumption was confirmed: A target, designating an armored personnel carrier, appeared from the bushes. The mechanic-driver of the infantry fighting vehicle received a command and immediately came to a short halt. A shot rang out. The target was hit....

This firing training session, which Sr Lt S. Yesin directed, took place at a gunnery training area where the combat vehicles were rocked on special devices designed to simulate movement over a bumpy road. The crews learned to hit targets from a short halt and from the move.

It is necessary to mention that constant attention is paid to the use of trainers and other technical training systems in the unit where Senior Lieutenant Yesin serves. This provides a lot. The periods for training specialists are decreased and the training and combat coordination of the subunits improve from month to month. It is important to point out that in doing this a considerable savings in material resources is achieved and the service life of the equipment is prolonged. The skilful use of trainers and other simulation devices permits a complicated situation, which approximates the conditions of actual combat, to be created during classes. This impells the students toward active and decisive actions and toward a search for more effective ways to solve combat training tasks.

Quite a bit is also being done in another unit where the signalmen are the right-flank men in the pre-congress competition. The training base is being continuously improved here. Officers M. Mardeyev and V. Tonik, WO [Praporshchik] N. Kisel', and other unit rationalizers are taking an active part in this work.

It is possible to cite quite a few similar examples. A lot is being done in the district to improve the training material and technical base in units and subunits,

especially in equipping them with trainers. Their effective use is the subject of intense attention on the part of commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations.

Nevertheless, the necessary conditions for having each class take place at a high instructional methods level and in a situation approximating actual combat conditions as closely as possible, have not been created everywhere as yet. For example, the equipping of the tank driving range in the N-skaya unit has been dragged out. Here, the command post is still not ready for operation and many obstacles on the driving routes which have been worn out have not been repaired. Far from everything has been done on the tactical training field in accordance with modern requirements. Nevertheless, the chief of the tank driving range, WO P. Osmachko does not even have, for example, a plan for the work. Capts B. Polyakov and V. Ditkovskiy and Sr Lt N. Strunin, who are responsible for equipping the driving range, do not know what must be done by what time. The headquarters has still not really worked on the questions connected with improving the training base.

One can say that the base in the training subunit, where air defense mount mechanic drivers are trained, is now being renovated in a fire-fighting regard. It is no accident that there are quite a few criticisms about their poor training in the comments which arrive here from the units where the graduates of the training subunit are serving. Many specialists lack both knowledge and practical skills. And it is not surprising. In the training company which Capt V. Andryushenko commands, for example, the training classrooms have still not been equipped and many training appliances are missing.

All these items testify to the fact that some officials clearly lack a sense of responsibility for the performance of the tasks facing the men and for the carrying out of the socialist obligations which have been adopted. You see, assemblies and instructional methods classes, during which attention was paid to the need to improve and skilfully use training installations, were conducted before the beginning of the training year. However, the return, as we see, is not the same everywhere. In particular, the discussion during one of the sessions of the district's military council where the condition of the training base in the forces and the carrying out of the plan to improve it were carefully analyzed, concerned this. Ways were outlined to improve the quality and effectiveness of the training process further.

There are reserves for the successful solution of this task. It is important to put them into operation.

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ARMED FORCES

SUGGESTIONS AND INNOVATIONS UNUSED

Moscow KASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Shevchenko, KASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "In Only One Copy"]

[Text] The exhibition of the works of the rationalizers and inventors of the Odessa Military District was striking because of the variety of the exhibits. Several hundred different operating devices, trainers, attachments, control panels, instruments, and stands which had been executed at a high technical level were presented here. Even a cursory acquaintance with the individual works evoked pride in the fact that we have so many truly talented people with inquisitive minds and golden hands. Based on the year's results, the district's innovators were mentioned among the best ones in the armed forces. Thirty works by skilled army craftsmen were singled out with VDNKH SSSR [Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy] medals.

However, the review was over and we wanted to find out how these devices which were original in concept and execution are being used at driving and firing ranges and in combat vehicle parks; how they are helping to solve combat training tasks, service equipment and weapons, and decrease the time for preparing specialists; and how they are contributing to improving unit and subunit combat readiness. It turned out that much of what had been done by the rationalizers was being incorporated into practices with a lot of vain attempts. They knew about some works -- which incidentally were extremely useful ones -- only in those units where they had been made. Some attachments and trainers had been executed in only one copy and were designed only to be displayed at exhibitions.

The reader will ask: "How could this be? What's the matter?"

... Two years ago a telegraph symbol generator was developed and made by Engr-Sr Lt Dzyubinskiy in one of the district's signal units. This compact instrument, which was assembled using integrated circuits, was designed to train radio-telegraph operators and did not have any analogies. It is known that during the training of radio-telegraph operators, numerical and letter texts, which the director of the classes must prepare each time with a consideration for the fact that they will not be repeated, are composed for oral reception and transmission by key. One must fill out a card for the scheduled class for each student and collate the text with the previous assignments. This work is labor-consuming. It is necessary

to remember several hundred combinations. Even if one possesses a phenomenal memory, it is difficult to avoid mistakes. The generator automatically forms 400,000 unrepeatable texts in telegraph code in Russian, Latin and numerical registers at a speed of 250 groups per minute.

This portable computer was connected to telegraph sets and issued its program to each one, automatically training the specialists. The use of the instrument significantly decreased the period for training specialists and lessened the expenditure of work.

The innovation received a high rating from the specialists and was sent to the VDNKH SSSR where it was singled out with a silver medal. The generator was sent by special delivery from the exhibition to Odessa and was stored in the district's headquarters for some time. Then, it was sent on instructions of the chief of signal troops to an exhibition to be demonstrated to the participants in signalmen assemblies. There, the instrument was also recognized to be the best; however, it was not returned to Odessa. They had not kept a description or diagram of this device. The author of the work had left the district for a new work location. Thus, no one was now able to repeat that which had already been done.

The same sad fate overtook a signal panel which a group of rationalizers under the direction of Maj G. Suliyev had developed and made. The extremely useful device was also exhibited at the VDNKH and was singled out for a high award; however, it did not find a use in training practices.

An objective control system for driving tanks (its author is Col L. Dedov) which was recognized to be the best in the Ground Forces is still operating in only one copy in one military school. A set of training devices for training tank crews, which was prepared by a group of rationalizers headed by Engr-Lt Col V. Pavlyuk, also has not been disseminated.

The individual training appliances which are being made on a mass scale are also being treated exactly the same way -- not wisely -- in the district. At one time, Lt Col (Res) S. Malets developed a portable firing trainer which permitted training on firing to actual ranges without an expenditure of ammunition to take place. In doing this, the sound of the shot was simulated and targets were raised and fell. The trainer was accepted for series production.

Quantity production was assigned to one of the district's repair enterprises. These portable sets are in all units. However, one can see them during classes on firing training very seldom. As it turned out, these portable sets are gathering dust in a warehouse.

What is slowing down the introduction of the innovations into troop practices? In our view, there are several reasons. Very likely you will not encounter a single commander who would not work at using new training equipment in the men's training and in servicing the equipment and who would not agree that the purposeful search of the innovators helps to solve the tasks facing the subunit more successfully. But here in the fluidity of the matter, this important avenue is neglected. The reason is that individual leaders do not use the powerful force of technical creativity and innovation.

The results of technical innovation are also not being considered to the necessary degree when summing up the competition results. It is very difficult to remember when -- with other indicators being equal--some unit was given preference because of its active rationalizing activity. You see, it is very important when evaluating the state of combat readiness to take into consideration -- besides the other indicators -- what forces and equipment were spent on carrying out this or that combat training task -- the percent of manual labor, the expenditure of fuel and motor resources, combat equipment and weapons servicing equipment, the level of mechanization in loading and unloading operations, the degree of use of technical training systems, etc.

Scientific and technical creativity is frequently judged by the number of rationalizer proposals submitted and presented at an exhibition of displays and not by how broad a dissemination these innovations receive. You see, this is an extremely important indicator. The use from even the most modern instruments and trainers is not great if they are made in one copy and gather dust in warehouses.

The system for informing about all that has been given birth to by the inquisitive minds of rationalizers also needs improvement. When a new trainer, device or instrument appears in a unit, it would be advisable to demonstrate it during instructional methods classes with the officers and sergeants, show them how to use the innovation, explain what it gives, and recommend it for wide-spread incorporation. It is necessary to recommend and check on the progress of this process-- in a concerned manner, constantly.

Unfortunately, it happens this way. A new innovation is made, it is approved, it is recognized as needed, it is proposed that the innovator be given the appropriate document, but they forget to do this. The opinion has been created that the financial compensation for the rationalizer proposal is the encouragement. No, money is not everything! It is necessary to make wider use of moral stimulation measures.

Questions on technical creativity are still not always in the field of view of party and Komsomol organizations. They are very rarely discussed during meetings, and the reports of individual communists about this aspect of their activity are not often heard.

"To contribute in every way possible to the further development of the mass scientific and technical creativity of inventors and rationalizers. To strengthen the role of the scientific and technical society in accelerating technical progress"-- these words from the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress define very accurately the role and importance of the innovator's creativity in speeding up technical progress. The concern for the incorporation of army rationalizers' achievements into practices must be continuous, concrete and effective.

ARMED FORCES

INACTION AGAINST IRREGULARITIES CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Ryazantsev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Worm-Hole"]

[Text] We had only just approached the gates of the KPP [regimental command post]. Capt Anatoliy Zheludkov suggested that we go immediately to the motor pool area to see "everything"-- as he expressed it -- with our own eyes. Frankly speaking, his persistence did not evoke any enthusiasm. The not always flattering comments of his colleagues about him and the ambiguous impression from familiarizing ourselves with his personnel record, in which not only commendations were entered, were still fresh in our memories....

The trouble was this. Last summer, letters from Captain Zheludkov and anonymous writers concerning the overstatement of final ratings for the subunits, fraud and eyewash arrived in the higher department. An inspection, performed in the unit by district representatives, did not reveal anything like this. Zheludkov insisted he was right, he "signaled" about "instances of the use of service position for personal purposes and of a careless attitude toward combat equipment." He presented a sharp statement at a meeting of the headquarters party organization. He called Lt Col Yu. Selikhov's report non-specific and without problems; he almost accused the secretary and bureau members of impotence and the inability to pick out the main links in their work and to see that, which has been started, through to the end. Based on his demand, a point was introduced into the meeting's decision -- to pay special attention to the quality of servicing, keeping and maintaining combat equipment.

The fact that Zheludkov's suggestion did not evoke any objections from the participants and that it was adopted unanimously with small changes made him think about its importance and urgency. Now, when a sufficient amount of time for the practical carrying out of the decision has passed since the meeting, an opportunity had been presented to really compare words and deeds -- to compare them with seemingly two measurements: from the position of the party organization and that of the author of the letters who had mutually accused each other of unscrupulousness.

On the way, Zheludkov hurriedly -- as if fearing that he would be interrupted -- said:

"What do I want? That there be no occasions for abusing the equipment and for looking for the guilty ones in the background. I have perfect order in the battery power station. Why must it be so perfect? Because the premises are empty. There are no shelves. You will not see people, angle iron or electrodes to weld them. They will in the end make me responsible. They will rightfully make me responsible and they will reprimand me. One more thing. But what could I do?"

The work day was in full swing; however, there were few in the motor pool who were busy at work. It was only around the battery station that people were bustling.

Catching the question in my eyes, Zheludkov smiled sadly:

"The people, the angle iron and the electrodes are here. You see, it is not for the battery station...."

Indeed, several soldiers were welding the frame of a metal garage for Capt V. Yurkevich's private car. It turned out that this was not any news to anyone, that several days earlier Yurkevich had received an order to remove a garage from the unit's area. The order was not carried out -- this was one oddity. However, there was something else odd also -- the content of the order, to remove it and only that. It seems that no one raised questions at the sight of a picture such as the erection of a garage for a private vehicle at state expense. For example, questions of this type: How could this garage show up in the combat vehicle motor pool? Why at all had it become possible in the unit to use materials and work time for the personal interests of an individual person to the detriment of service interests? And finally, why had the headquarters communists, those same ones who had unanimously approved the need to strengthen party control over the course and quality of servicing the equipment, just as unanimously not stopped the obvious squandering of time, work, and scarce materials?

We did not manage to obtain answers to these questions on this trip nor on the next one. They did not ring out during the meeting to hear reports and elect officials. They apparently did not exist for the commander, political section and party bureau members. The inspectors also worked from the "narrow questions" touched upon in the letters. They compared the text with what was seen using the diagram: the facts "for", the facts "against" -- conclusion. In what the authors were correct and in what they weren't. This was sufficient, it seemed, to stamp the label of a complainer firmly onto Zheludkov.

One other party meeting is indicative in this regard. It was taking place calmly and smoothly. Suddenly after an awkward -- as always -- presentation by Captain Zheludkov, it was as if a rock had fallen into the smoothness of a lake: a heavy splash, circles Anatoliy Dmitriyevich directly accused the communist leaders and the members of the party bureau of winking at deviations from commonly accepted norms and at abuses, and he cited examples.

Here is one then. Lt Col Yu. Tarabrin had sent subordinates to a neighboring enterprise. He tried to misappropriate the money earned by them. The people's control group, headed by Maj I. Ivanichenko, based on their own information and the results of an inspection by Col Intend Serv N. Nikitenko, the senior inspector and auditor of the District's financial service, had made a representation to institute severe

party proceedings against Lieutenant Colonel Tarabrin for fraud, the falsification of documents, the attempt to misappropriate money, rudeness, and the violation of copying rules.

Well? The party investigation was conducted superficially; no one seriously thought about the motives for the actions, about what had contributed to them. The communists, who voted for the punishment of Tarabrin, did not even know about reprimands which had earlier been given to him. For what then? "For rudeness." "For tactless conduct, concealment." "For the premeditated violation of the order prohibiting the sending of men to work at civilian enterprises".... The same sicknesses, the same patient....

Capt K. Flagin, who was the party bureau secretary at the time, tried -- when he was giving the closing remarks--to avert the rebuke of Zheludkov, but talked in passing about his excessive pride and ability to overstress the insignificant derelictions of others and keep silent about his own. The allusion was quite transparent. In order to have the right to criticize others, it is necessary to be pure oneself.

The charge was serious; it had not sounded for the first time from the lips of the party organization secretary. One must admit and the foundations for such a statement were seemingly weighty: The results of the inspections, as is known, disagreed with the opinions of the authors of the letters; instead of admitting the error of their position, one of them -- Zheludkov--greeted with hostility any attempts by his colleagues to explain this to him. He acted like a child during the party bureau meeting where the question of remitting his punishment was being decided. Having listened to the unflattering words addressed to him, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich could find nothing better to do than to leave the meeting.

He "overreacted" in something else also. He interrupted speakers at meetings and conferences with caustic retorts and tricky questions, and he alluded with cause and without cause to the personal derelictions of this or that leading comrade.

It goes without saying that not only that which is said but also how it is said is very important (especially during a public presentation). Discretion and reasonableness have never harmed anyone. However, is the right to criticize shortcomings and their carriers really not the duty of each communist? Is it really given only to people with special qualities? Is any sensible comment, suggestion or desire really unworthy of a party collective's attention.

Having come out against defects and errors, against derelictions and abuses, Zheludkov expected support. It was at the very time when not only he was taking a practical examination on scrupulousness. The collective of the headquarters party organization was also taking it.

Probably, if Zheludkov had been a little more patient and a little milder in his statements, the situation would not have been aggravated so rapidly. However, could anything have been gained from this matter? Hardly, because even his sharp attacks against concrete cases of abuses did not help the political section's

workers and the communists in the headquarters party organization to redirect their attention toward the people who were indeed guilty of this and help them to improve their work methods on a business-like and self-critical basis with a good-humored and lenient tone.

• • • Zheludkov sincerely wanted to move proper discussions about the scrupulousness and high moral make-up of a communist to the rails of practical action -- perhaps not always skilfully and tactfully. However, he was trying to show that the morality and the formation of interrelationships in the collective and the moral position and work results of an individual are linked in the closest way, and that their severance is inadmissible because in the final analysis it will lead to derelictions, errors in actions, fraud, and eyewash. Just as every individual, he had a right to count on the goodwill and objectivity of those around him.

The quarrelsome Captain Zheludkov brought his persistence to those moral problems which were perturbing the unit's collective. Representatives from the district's services and directorates worked thoroughly here in accordance with the recommendation of the political directorate. The multi-theme inspection permitted a number of violations to be brought to light, including the lack of the people's control group's attention toward work.

The source of evil does not run low under the haystack of unscrupulousness. It takes deep root in an atmosphere of impunity and connivance. It almost always gives birth to worm-holes of doubt in the triumph of justice.

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CSO: 1801/177

ARMED FORCES

GENERAL GRUSHEVOY ON BREZHNEV AND HUMANISM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Col Gen K. Grushevoy: "The Main Thing Is Consideration for the Individual"]

[Text] The author of today's talk, Col Gen Konstantin Stepanovich Grushevoy, is a member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District. An engineer metallurgist in the Thirties, he transferred to party work at the end of them and was selected to be secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy party obkom. Konstantin Stepanovich was an active participant in the Great Patriotic War and is one of the conspicuous representatives in the glorious galaxy of army political workers. His selfless service to the motherland has been singled out with many state decorations. Col Gen K. S. Grushevoy is a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. He has been selected to be a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

I would like to begin our talk by turning to comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech given during the CPSU Central Committee Plenum which was held in October of last year. When speaking about the preparations for the 26th party congress and the tasks for the future, Leonid Il'ich put in first place those questions on whose solution the living conditions of the Soviet people depend. In this regard, there are the questions of further improving both the people's prosperity and the very atmosphere, the moral climate itself, in our society in which the dignity of the individual and a respectful attitude toward persons are valued above all.

Recall the determination with which comrade L. I. Brezhnev talked about this: "A considerate and careful attitude toward the individual must permeate the entire work style of party, soviet, and economic organs and, of course, of the trade unions. Such an attitude must become an integral part of the work of each leader--big and small. Bureaucratism, callousness and self-conceit cannot and must not have a place in our Soviet way of life." I think that what was said also pertains completely to military leaders at all levels and ranks.

Maximum attention and the maximum concern for people are being displayed in the Soviet armed forces. For a beginning, I will cite only two examples from the life of our Moscow Military District.

At one time the Guards Motorized Rifle Shavlinskiy Regiment, which Guards Lt Col Yuriy Filippovich Chayko commanded, was aroused in the middle of the night by the "assembly" signal. The infantry fighting vehicles, the tanks, the artillery weapons -- all these began to move in minutes. Based on everything, it was sensed that a competent and strong willed individual who knew his job was controlling the regiment.

The commander of the district's forces who was observing the actions of the motorized riflemen thought that the regimental commander was not at his place and therefore, asked:

"Who has replaced Guards Lieutenant Colonel Chayko?"

The answer followed: "No one. He is at his post."

I will not relate the content of the subsequent conversation in detail. I will only note that Yuriy Filippovich's wife was seriously ill at the time and he had been given a leave for family reasons. And suddenly he was carrying out his service obligations on his own initiative as the division commander had reported. The commander of the district's forces did not approve of this. He reminded the division commander of the need for a sensitive and considerate attitude toward people and gave instructions to dismiss the regimental commander from participation in the exercises so that he could devote himself to the urgent family matters.

Now -- another example. Pvt V. Shkayev, who had committed a serious offense before his induction into the army, arrived for service in the military construction unit which Lt Col V. Iyezuitov commands. After some thought, he was sent to the collective which was the first one among the military construction personnel to earn the title "collective of communist work." Pvt V. Shkayev was directly subordinate to WO (praporshchik) V. Sidorov, an exacting and considerate commander who knew how to work with people.

Of course, the warrant officer did not give his subordinate an easy time, but he did not remind him of the past. Communist Sidorov patiently worked with the individual, was able to discern good instincts in him, and did everything to develop them. Some time passed and V. Shkayev was given the military rank of sergeant. He was accepted into the Komsomol and was appointed a brigade leader. He is now in the reserves; however, he has not broken the bonds with his indoctrinators -- he recalls his commanders and native company in his letters with gratitude.

Two examples, two subdued sketches from the life of people who were different in age and service status. Seemingly quite dissimilar on the surface, these two examples nevertheless have an internal connection and something in common. The norms of our community and of our morality, in accordance with which the individual is the greatest value in a socialist society, unite them.

The humanism, which is inherent in our socialist society, is a social feature which has deep roots. This feature has been inherent in the working class from the beginning. K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized the nobility, humanism and humanity of the working man, pointing out that his best qualities can become common to the entire people only after the victory of the socialist revolution.

The victory of the proletarian revolution in our country confirmed the norms of a socialist community and created the necessary conditions for their ever greater development.

The people of my generation were born and grew up in an atmosphere filled with enthusiasm for the recently won October revolution and were animated by the romance of the first five-year plans. It was at that time that I began to work in one of the large plants in Dneprodzerzhinsk. I recall that the shift leader fell ill at one time and a load of great responsibility fell on me, a young specialist. Where to begin? Did I have enough knowledge? Would I mess something up The doubts did not allow any peace. Suddenly I felt someone lay his hand on my shoulder. I turned and saw the master roller and the leader of my production work, Ilya Yakovlevich Brezhnev.

He reassured me: "Don't worry, you will manage. The workers will not let you down. One can rely on them in everything."

More than 40 years have passed since then, but I still remember today the warm words of this worker -- a recognized specialist, an expert respected by everyone in the plant, an individual with high moral qualities, the head of a large and friendly family.

They know the Brezhnev family well in Dneprodzerzhinsk. It lived simply and modestly -- nice people in a small apartment. The children deeply respected the father Ilya Yakovlevich. The mother was Nadezhda Denisovna. The parents were doing a lot to raise their children as worthy people. They imparted to them a respect and love for work, moral purity, and humanity.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev grew and was reared in this atmosphere. He began to work in a metallurgical plant at the age of 15. Then, there were studies in the land organization and reclamation technical school, work in a village, and entry into the party. After several years, back again to his native Dneprodzerzhinsk. Leonid Il'ich studied in a metallurgical institute and at the same time worked as a metal worker in a plant. He was elected chairman of the trade union and then secretary of the institute's party committee.

Here, in the institute the following incident occurred one time. Activists, I do not exactly remember from what department, presented a banner made of bast matting to those who were lagging behind to the sound of mournful music. This was done in order to influence the self-respect of the people and to increase their enthusiasm. However, the organizers of the measure did not unfortunately, think that they were infringing on the dignity of the comrades. Leonid Il'ich immediately paid attention to this.

He said to the activists: "Why did you do this? No indoctrinational act should destroy an individual. It is not our moral code to destroy. Our moral code is to enoble the individual -- to enoble him even when you criticize him."

Leonid Il'ich soon presented me with a topical lesson on concern for people. One day, we received passes to health resorts in the Crimea and Caucasus. When we distributed these passes according to prescribed procedures, two of them were left over. I said at the time to Leonid Il'ich:

"In all likelihood we also have the right to rest using the passes."

He agreed: "We have. Nevertheless, I suggest giving the passes to others -- let us say, to those comrades in that group which was criticized so awkwardly. You see, it has already caught up with the rest. And ourselves -- if you do not object -- let us go to Leningrad."

And we went to the city on the Neva. I will never forget the days we spent there! The visit to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's office in Smolnyy left an indelible impression. I remember the emotion with which we examined the exhibits which -- so it seemed to us -- retained the warmth of Lenin's hands and with which we read the historic documents authenticated by his signature. When we left Smolnyy, we were silent for a long time. We lacked the words to express the feelings and thoughts which overflowed within us. One thought burned especially brightly. It was necessary to learn everything from Lenin -- a Marxist conviction -- an infinite faith in the working class -- a style for working with people.

Leonid Il'ich taught us, his comrades in work, this style; he taught a considerate and concerned attitude toward people. I remember the enthusiasm and ability with which he did this as secretary of the Dnepropetrovskiy party obkom.

The qualities of a talented organizer, and inflexible Leninist communist, and an exceptionally sensitive leader -- which were inherent in comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- were clearly demonstrated during the Great Patriotic War. He was one of the first of us, obkom members, to go to the front, and he spent the entire war in the active army. He was deputy chief of the Southern Front's political directorate, chief of the 18th Army's political section, and chief of the 4th Ukrainian Front's political directorate. Leonid Il'ich was always in the very thick of the troop masses, at the head of these masses, and in the rapids filled with the dangers of front-line life. From him, we -- the political workers -- even now are learning the art of finding the shortest road to the mind and heart of a soldier.

The party has always considered its selfless service to the people, to the worker, to be its chief purpose, its main work. A situation of general goodwill and of a solicitous and considerate attitude toward people -- a situation in which one can live and work peacefully and confidently -- has been created in our country by its efforts. The October 1964 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the practical implementation of the measures to develop Leninist norms for party, state and public life, which were worked out during it, has played an exceptionally important role in the creation of this situation.

These norms have entered into the very flesh of the armed forces. As is known the tenor of the army and navy's vital activity is severe and even stern, and the tasks performed by them are complicated and critical. However, this has nothing in common with a formal, hard-hearted, and even rude attitude toward a serviceman. On the contrary, it requires us, the military leaders, all the more to treat our subordinates and their fate in a more sensitive manner. I am confident that I would not sin against the truth if I said that the overwhelming majority of our officers act this way.

For example, doesn't the following recent incident indeed testify to this. The alarm signal came to us in the district's political directorate during the night: an accident had occurred in one of the garrisons, and Capt A. Kushnir and WO A. Kuznetsov had received serious injuries. Everything had been done at the location to help the victims; however, their life was still in danger after this.

In order to prevent the worst, Lt Gen M. Manakin, a Hero of the Soviet Union; Maj Gen Med Serv V. Yefimov; and other military leaders were plugged into the problem in Moscow that same night. An aircraft was quickly made ready. Experienced medical specialists, officers Yu. Podkolsin and Yu. Khlyupin, boarded it; it took off for the garrison at two o'clock in the morning. In a short time the victims were delivered to a district hospital and were immediately placed on the operating table. The lives of Captain Kushnir and of Warrant Officer Kuznetsov were now out of danger. They recovered.

The incident which happened to the captain and warrant officer was an exceptional event. However, a concerned and considerate attitude toward people is a continually functioning rule. This attitude is displayed in the desire and ability to receive an individual in a timely fashion, listen to him, and help him as quickly as possible if this is required-- to help him get out of a difficult situation if such a situation has taken shape, to help him understand his doubts, to help him in service or living messes, etc. All this is very important also for the fate of a specific person and for our common cause, for the cause of forming a new man -- the builder and defender of communism.

The formation of a new man is a general party task, a task of all the people. The coming decade will be another large step in its solution. This has been defined by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. In outlining the volume of the work for the Eighties, our party is placing in first place the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of a person.

The growing requirements on the style of working with people flow from here. The need for an ever more considerate, sensitive and concerned attitude toward the individual is determined by this.

8802

CSO: 1801/177

ARMED FORCES

NEW STATUTE ON MILITARY TRIBUNALS

Moscow POLOZHENIYE O VOYENNYKH TRIBUNALAKH in Russian 1980 (signed to press 23 Jul 80) pp 1-15

[Statute of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued 25 June 1980: "Statute on Military Tribunals"]

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Law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Introduction of Changes and Additions to the Statute on Military Tribunals

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees:

The introduction of changes and additions, which follow from the Constitution of the USSR, to the Statute on Military Tribunals which was approved by the Law of the USSR of 25 December 1955 (Records of the Supreme Soviet USSR, 1959, No 1, Article 14; 1968, No 2, Article 64; 1970, No 28, Article 250; 1971, No 33, Article 332; 1973, No 48, Article 679), having approved the new edition of the indicated Statute.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR L. Brezhnev

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR M. Georgadze

Moscow, The Kremlin
25 June 1980

Statute on Military Tribunals

Chapter I. General Statutes

Article 1. In accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, military tribunals are courts of the USSR, are part of the single legal system of the USSR, and function in the Armed Forces.

Military tribunals are organized in districts, groups of forces, fleets, armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons. Where necessary, military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces may also be created.

The organization and competence as well as the procedure for selecting judges and people's assessors are determined by this Statute.

Article 2. In accomplishing the tasks of socialist justice, military tribunals are called upon to wage a struggle against encroachments upon the security of the USSR, the combat capability and combat readiness of its Armed Forces, military discipline, and the established procedure for the performance of military service.

Article 3. In implementing justice, the military tribunals are guided by the Constitution of the USSR, the Foundations of Legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republics on the Judicial System in the USSR, this statute, other legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the legislation of the union republics.

Sentences and decisions pronounced by the military tribunals are proclaimed on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article 4. The military tribunal is chosen and consists of a chairman, in established cases--a deputy chairman (chairmen), members of the military tribunal, and people's assessors.

Article 5. Citizens of the USSR who are on active military service and who have attained their 25th year by the day of elections may be chosen as chairmen, deputy chairmen, and members of military tribunals.

Judges of military tribunals are chosen by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR for a period of five years and are responsible and accountable to it.

Judges of military tribunals can be recalled or relieved ahead of schedule by none but the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

Article 6. Each citizen of the USSR who is on active military service may be elected as a people's assessor of a military tribunal.

People's assessors of military tribunals are elected by open voting by meetings of servicemen of troop units for a period of two and a half years, are responsible to the electors, and are accountable to them.

A people's assessor of a military tribunal who has not justified the confidence placed in him may be recalled on the decision of the electors which was taken at a meeting of servicemen by open voting.

In implementing justice, the people's assessors of military tribunals enjoy all the rights of judges.

The procedure for the conduct of meetings of servicemen for elections and recall of the people's assessors of military tribunals is determined by the Ministry of Justice USSR jointly with the Ministry of Defense USSR.

Article 7. Consideration of criminal and civil cases in military tribunals is accomplished collectively.

In a court of the first instance all criminal and civil cases are examined by a court consisting of a judge (chairman, deputy chairman or member of the military tribunal) and two people's assessors.

Consideration of cases in military tribunals as appeal and supervision matters is accomplished by a tribunal consisting of three judges of the military tribunal.

Article 8. Judges and people's assessors of military tribunals are independent and are subordinate only to the law.

Article 9. When carrying out their responsibilities, judges of military tribunals and people's assessors cannot be made criminally answerable, arrested, or subjected to measures of administrative punishment, imposed in legal form, without the agreement of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

Article 10. For violation of military discipline and for service misdemeanors, judges of military tribunals bear disciplinary responsibility in a manner established by legislation of the USSR concerning the disciplinary responsibility of judges.

Chapter II. Matters Which Are Under the Jurisdiction of Military Tribunals

Article 11. Under the jurisdiction of military tribunals are:

1) cases concerning all crimes committed by servicemen and by reservists while they attend assemblies;

2) cases concerning crimes committed by officer personnel, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants, petty officers, soldiers, and seamen of the state security organs;

3) cases concerning crimes against established order in the performance of service which are committed by command personnel of corrective labor institutions;

4) all cases concerning espionage;

5) cases concerning crimes committed by persons regarding whom there are special instructions in Soviet legislation.

Article 12. In localities where, because of exceptional circumstances, general courts do not function military tribunals consider all civil and criminal cases.

Article 13. Jointly with criminal cases, military tribunals consider civil actions of troop units, state enterprises, institutions, and organizations, kolkhozes, and other cooperative organizations, their associations, and other public organizations and of citizens concerning reimbursement for financial loss caused them by crimes.

Article 14. With the accusation of one person or group of persons of having committed several crimes, if the case of even one of the crimes is within the jurisdiction of a military tribunal and of the others--of any other court, the case of all crimes is considered by the military tribunal.

If a group of persons is accused of committing one or several crimes, if the case concerning even one of the accused is within the jurisdiction of a military tribunal and concerning the others--of any other court, the case as regards all the accused is considered by the military tribunal.

Article 15. Cases concerning crimes committed by persons indicated in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Article 11 of this Statute during their service but who have been released by the time that the case is considered in the court are considered by military tribunals.

Cases concerning crimes committed by persons prior to their call-up for military service or entry into service in the state security organs but who are in the military service or serving in the organs of state security by the time of consideration are considered by general courts.

Article 16. Cases concerning the crimes of persons who have military rank up to lieutenant colonel and captain 2d rank inclusive and all civil cases in instances envisioned by Article 12 of this Statute are within the jurisdiction of military tribunals of armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons.

Article 17. Under the jurisdiction of military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets are:

- 1) cases concerning crimes of persons having the military ranks of colonel and captain 1st rank;
- 2) cases concerning the crimes of persons occupying the posts of regimental commander, commander of a first-class ship, and higher and of those equal to them in service status;
- 3) cases concerning all crimes for which the death penalty is provided by law under conditions of peacetime.

Article 18. Under the jurisdiction of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court are cases of exceptional importance and cases of crimes of servicemen having the military rank of general (admiral) or occupying the posts of large unit commander or higher and those equal to them.

Article 19. The question of transferring cases from military tribunals of one service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, or fleet to military tribunals of another service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, or fleet is decided by the chairman of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court.

Within the limits of a service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, or fleet the question of the transfer of a case from one military tribunal to another is decided by the chairman of the military tribunal of the service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, or fleet.

Article 20. A higher military tribunal and the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court have the right to accept for their examination as a court of the first instance any case within the jurisdiction of a lower military tribunal.

Chapter III. Supervision of Legal Activities of Military Tribunals

Article 21. Supervision of the legal activity of military tribunals is accomplished by the Supreme Court of the USSR and by the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets within the limits of their competence.

Article 22. The plenum of the Supreme Court of the USSR:

- 1) examines cases decided by military tribunals on which decisions have been given by the Military College of the Supreme Court of the USSR as a matter of supervision on objections of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR and the General Procurator of the USSR as well as on conclusions of the General Procurator of the USSR concerning newly discovered circumstances;

- 2) listens to reports of chairmen of military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets concerning the practice of applying legislation of the USSR by military tribunals and concerning the implementation of the guiding interpretations of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court.

The Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and his deputies, in ensuring the operation of the USSR Supreme Court in supervising the legal activity of the military tribunals, function within the limits of the powers granted them by the law of the USSR, "On the Supreme Court of the USSR."

Article 23. The Military College of the Supreme Court of the USSR:

- 1) considers appeals, individual complaints, and objections to decisions, sentences and determinations of the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets and to the decisions of judges of these tribunals;

- 2) considers as a matter of supervision objections of the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the General Procurator of the USSR, their deputies, the chairman of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court, and the Chief Military Procurator to decisions, sentences, and determinations of the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets and to the decisions of the judges of these tribunals;

- 3) according to findings of the General Procurator of the USSR or the Chief Military Procurator concerning newly discovered circumstances, considers cases in which decisions, sentences, or determinations have been pronounced by the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets.

The Chairman of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court, in ensuring the work of the college in supervising the legal activity of military tribunals, has the right to demand and obtain legal cases considered by military tribunals for a check as a matter of supervision and to study and generalize legal practice; he organizes the work on checking as a matter of supervision of legal cases which have been received and, in cases specified by the law, introduces objections; he organizes work on studying and generalizing legal practice, analysis of the legal statistics of military tribunals and the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court, and on monitoring the implementation of guiding interpretations of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court by the military tribunals, and he utilizes the results of this activity of the college to ensure the correct and uniform application of the laws in the implementation of justice by the military tribunals.

Article 24. Military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets:

- 1) consider appeals, individual complaints, and objections to decisions, sentences, and determinations of military tribunals of armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons and to the decisions of the judges of these tribunals;

- 2) as a matter of supervision, consider objections of the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, General Procurator of the USSR, their deputies, the chairman of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court, the Chief Military Procurator, his deputies, chairmen of military tribunals, and the military procurators of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets to decisions, sentences, and determinations of the military tribunals of armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons which have entered into legal force and to the decisions of the judges of these tribunals;

- 3) in accordance with the findings of the General Procurator of the USSR, the Chief Military Procurator, their deputies, and the military procurators of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets concerning newly discovered circumstances, consider criminal cases for which sentences or decisions have been pronounced by military tribunals of armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons;

- 4) upon the statements of persons participating in a case or of the procurator concerning newly discovered circumstances, consider civil cases in which the decisions and determinations have been pronounced by the military tribunals of armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons.

The chairman of a military tribunal of a service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, and fleet, in ensuring the work of the corresponding tribunal in supervising the legal activity of lower tribunals, has the right to demand and receive legal cases for a check as a matter of supervision and to study and generalize legal practice; as a matter of supervision, he organizes work on checking legal cases which have been received and, in cases specified by the law, introduces objections; he organizes work on the study and generalization of legal practice, the analysis of legal statistics, and monitoring the implementation of guiding interpretations of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court by military tribunals, and he uses the results of this activity to ensure the correct and uniform application of the laws in the implementation of justice by military tribunals.

Chapter IV. Organizational Direction of Military Tribunals. Organization of the Work in the Military Tribunal

Article 25. Organizational direction of the military tribunals is accomplished by the Ministry of Justice of the USSR, and by the chairmen of the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets within the limits of their competence.

Article 26. The Ministry of Justice of the USSR and its Administration for Military Tribunals accomplish:

- 1) a check of the organization of the work of the military tribunals and adopt measures for its improvement;
- 2) the study and generalization of the legal practice of military tribunals, coordinating this activity respectively with the USSR Supreme Court and its Military College, and the organization of work on the maintenance of legal statistics, and they use the results of the generalization and the legal statistical data to eliminate shortcomings in the organization of the military tribunals' work;
- 3) the selection and indoctrination of cadres for the military tribunals, their retraining, and raising their professional qualifications;
- 4) organizational-methodological direction of the work of military tribunals in propagandizing legal knowledge, explaining legislation, and rendering legal assistance to comradely courts;
- 5) the preparation of suggestions on questions of organizing military tribunals jointly with the Ministry of Defense of the USSR.

The Minister of Justice of the USSR and the chief of the Administration for Military Tribunals of the Soviet Ministry of Justice issue orders on questions of organizing the work of military tribunals.

Article 27. The chairman of a military tribunal of a service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, and fleet:

- 1) directs the work of the military tribunal;
- 2) checks the organization of the work of military tribunals of armies, flotillas, large units, and garrisons and adopts measures for its improvement;
- 3) organizes work on the study and generalization of legal practice and the maintenance of legal statistics by the military tribunals and he uses the results of generalization and legal statistical data to eliminate shortcomings in the organization of the military tribunals' work.
- 4) directs the work of the military tribunals in propagandizing legal knowledge, explaining legislation, and rendering legal assistance to comradely courts, coordinating this activity with the command, political organs, and military procurator's office.

5) directs work on indoctrinating and raising the qualifications of military tribunal personnel;

6) by agreement with the military council, determines the number of people's assessors for military tribunals.

The chairman of the military tribunal of a service of the Soviet Armed Forces, district, group of forces, and fleet issues orders on questions of organizing the work of military tribunals within limits of his competence.

Article 28. The chairman of the military tribunal of an army, flotilla, large unit, and garrison:

1) directs the work of the military tribunal;

2) directs the study of legal practice and the maintenance of legal statistics in the military tribunal;

3) conducts work on indoctrinating and raising the qualifications of military tribunal personnel;

4) organizes work on propagandizing legal knowledge and explaining legislation and rendering assistance to comradely courts, coordinating this activity with the command, political organs, and military procurator's office.

The chairman of a military tribunal of an army, flotilla, large unit, and garrison issues orders on questions of organizing the work of the military tribunal within the limits of his competence.

Article 29. Within the limits of his competence, the chief of the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice informs the Soviet Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the commanders in chief of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, and the command and political organs of the Border and Internal Troops about problems which follow from the organizational direction of the military tribunals.

The chairmen of the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, fleets, armies, and flotillas inform the appropriate military councils about problems which follow from the activity of the military tribunals, while the chairmen of the military tribunals of large units and garrisons inform the appropriate command and political organs.

Chapter 5. Staffing and Material-Technical Support of Military Tribunals

Article 30. The structure and tables of organization of military tribunals and the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice are determined by the Soviet Ministry of Justice jointly with the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

The structure and authorized strength of the apparatus for the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court are approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR upon the joint presentation by the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the Soviet Minister of Defense.

The personnel of military tribunals, the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice, and the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court are part of the authorized strength of the Soviet Armed Forces and are provided with all types of allowances on a level with the personnel of troop units and institutions of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

The list of authorized appointments of judges of military tribunals and the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court and the military ranks which correspond to these appointments is approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: for military tribunals--upon joint presentation by the Soviet Minister of Justice and the Soviet Minister of Defense; for the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court--upon joint presentation by the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the Soviet Minister of Defense.

Article 31. Officer personnel, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants, and petty officers of military tribunals, the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice, and the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court are on active military service, and the provisions concerning the performance of military service, military regulations, and orders of the Soviet Minister of Defense which define the procedure for performing service are extended to them.

The awarding of the ranks of company and field grade officer personnel is accomplished in the procedure established by the Council of Ministers of the USSR: to servicemen of the military tribunals and the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice--upon presentation by the chief of the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice and the chairmen of the military tribunals of the services of the Soviet Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets; to servicemen of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court--upon presentation of the chairman of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court.

The military ranks of generals are awarded to servicemen of military tribunals and the Military Tribunal Directorate of the Soviet Ministry of Justice by the Soviet Council of Ministers upon joint presentation by the Soviet Minister of Justice and the Soviet Minister of Defense, and to servicemen of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court--by the Council of Ministers of the USSR upon the joint presentation of the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the Soviet Minister of Defense.

Article 32. The appointment and release of workers and employees of military tribunals from their posts is accomplished by the chairman of the corresponding military tribunal.

Article 33. Material and technical supply, financing, support with transportation and means of communication, and storage of archive materials of military tribunals, the Military Tribunal Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Justice, and the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court are assigned to the corresponding institutions of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

Protection of the service premises of military tribunals is accomplished by the troop units of the large units and garrisons with which the military tribunals are operating.

The escorting of arrestees to military tribunals and the guarding of them is accomplished by troop units of the large units and garrisons with which the military tribunals are operating and by the units (subunits) of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR which are intended for servicing military tribunals in cities at the places where they are stationed.

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CSO: 1801/181

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"Technology and Armament," Mar 81

Moscow TEKNIKA I VOORUZHENIYE in Russian No 3, Mar 81 (signed to press 12 Feb 81)
(unnumbered insert)

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"Rear Service and Supply," Jan 81

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CSO. 1801/185

AIR FORCES

NEW AIR FORCE FLAG DESCRIBED

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 23, 1980, Article 140, pp 575-577

[Decree of the Council of Ministers, issued 3 September 1980: "On the Flag of the Soviet Air Forces"]

[Text] 140 On the Flag of the Soviet Air Forces

The Council of Ministers of the USSR decrees:

1. Approving the description and drawing of the flag for the Soviet Air Forces (appended).
2. Recognizing that the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, No 426, dated 15 May 1967 is no longer valid.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR
N. Tikhonov

Business Manager of the Council of Ministers USSR
M. Smirnyukov

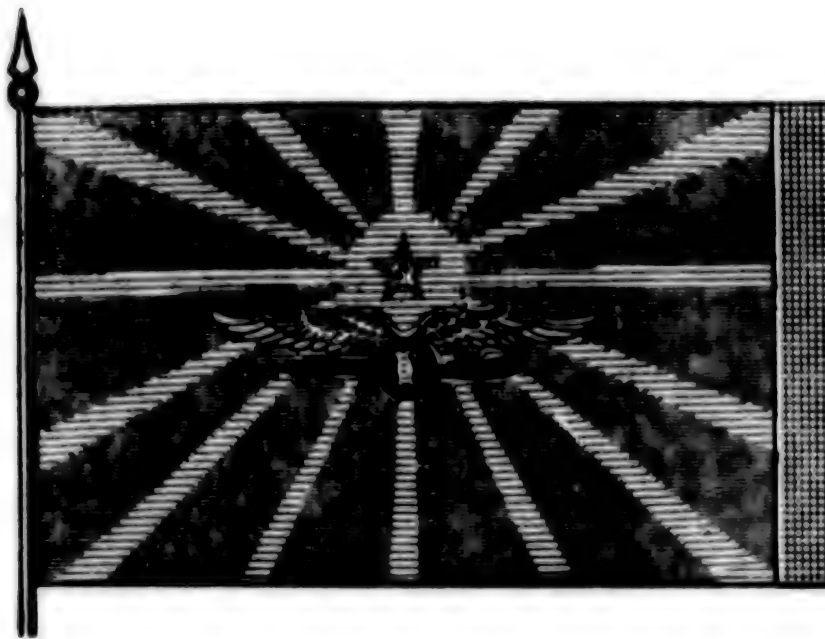
Moscow, the Kremlin, 3 September 1980, No 752

Approved by decree of the Council of
Ministers USSR of 3 September 1980,
No 752

Description and Drawing of the Flag of the Soviet Air Forces

The flag of the Soviet Air Forces is a rectangular, light blue cloth with the ratio of width to length 2:3 and with a gold fringe on the free short side.

On the central transverse axis, at a distance of one third of it from the upper edge of the flag is a yellow circle (the Sun) within which is a red five-pointed star facing with one tip upward and having a crossed hammer and sickle in the center. The circle has a diameter equal to one fourth the width of the flag while the star has a radius equal to two-thirds the radius of the circle.



Arranged from the yellow circle toward the corners and edges of the flag are 14 diverging yellow rays whose width at the circle equals $1/24$, and at the edges— $1/12$ the width of the flag. The arrangement of the rays: four toward the corners of the flag, two along its transverse axis, two in a direction parallel to the horizontal axis, and the remainder, in the intervals between them.

The following are arranged in the center of the flag: a propeller ring (radius $1/16$ the transverse axis and the width half its radius) which is black in color and a propeller of the same color in a horizontal position with the ends of the blades at a distance of $1/6$ the central axis in both directions from the center of the flag. The greatest width of a blade is three fourths the radius of the ring. The red star is supported by wings which rest on the propeller ring and are extended to an equal distance from the principal transverse axis. The span of the wings is seven radii of the yellow circle; the gap between the wings (the star's point of support) equals one radius of the circle.

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AIR DEFENSE FORCES

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AIR DEFENSE FORCES

MARSHAL KOLDUNOV ON AIR DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 15-23

[Article by Mar Avn A. Koldunov, commander-in-chief of the Air Defense Troops and deputy USSR minister of defense, twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "The Sentries of the Air Frontiers"]

[Text] The clipped words of the order for going on alert duty rang out solemnly. The missile troops and pilots, the communications and radar troops, the technicians and mechanics--everyone who was given the honorable right of defending the skies of our motherland were smartly in formation. Each of them during these moments was thinking of the enormous responsibility which the fatherland, the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people had put on him.

The boundary of Soviet air space stretches tens of thousands of kilometers. During the day and at night, in summer heat and winter cold, in the rain and snow, the air defense troops defend it vigilantly. The sentries of the skies see their sacred duty and the highest purpose of their daily labor in the vigilant standing of alert duty. Their weapons include the antiaircraft missile complexes which possess great fire power and high accuracy, supersonic, all-weather missile-carrying fighter interceptors and radars which make it possible to detect means of air attack over the entire range of their speed and altitudes. And unconditionally, the main weapon is the wholehearted loyalty to the Communist Party, to the Soviet government and their people. The soldiers and sergeants, warrant officers ["praporshchik"], the officers and generals are rightly proud of the outstanding results of the creative revolutionary activities of our party and with their entire heart support the unshakable Leninist course of the CPSU and its truly popular policy.

The Soviet nation has entered the 64th year of Great October armed with the prospects of vast deeds as outlined by the October (1980) Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Sitting and the prospects outlined by the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990."

This most important program document is of enormous theoretical and practical significance. It creatively generalizes the practices of communist construction and embodies the strategy of tactics of the Communist Party on the major questions of

economic, social and spiritual development of the Soviet nation considering the specific conditions of the 1980's. Each line of the draft evokes a feeling of pride in the hearts of the Soviet people, a pride for what has been achieved in all areas of communist construction. It gives rise to a patriotic aspiration to multiply one's contribution to the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the motherland.

Along with all the Soviet people, the men of the Armed Forces at present are actively discussing the draft of the Party Central Committee. The commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations see their duty in making the servicemen profoundly aware of the historical significance of the tasks posed by the party and to direct their increased activities at struggling for the high-quality fulfillment of the plans for military and political training.

The party's plans are magnificent and grandiose. Permeated by a Leninist concern for Soviet man, they have been given an ardent response in the hearts of our men whose high patriotism and desire to mark each pre-congress day by new successes are fully manifested in the intensity of military service. In tactical exercises and field firings, in standing duty and at exercises in combat and political training they are constantly improving their knowledge, honing their experience and increasing vigilance and combat readiness. Under the conditions of a sharply exacerbated international situation and greater activity by the aggressive forces of imperialism, each soldier and sergeant, warrant officer and officer is constantly on guard and constantly ready to act upon the first order to defend the victories of October. They are immeasurably proud of that high praise for military service which resounded on that February day of 1976 from the rostrum of the 26th Party Congress: the Soviet people can be confident that the fruits of their creative labor are properly defended.

In what way for us, the air defense troops, has the period since the 25th CPSU Congress been particularly significant?

The achievements in the development of Soviet science and technology and the increase in the nation's economic potential have provided an opportunity to significantly raise the reliability of our defenses. At present the Air Defense Troops possess weapons making it possible to destroy the modern and future enemy air attack weapons.

The fire power of air defense is based on the antiaircraft missile troops armed with missile complexes for destroying airborne targets in a broad range of altitudes and speeds. The missile-carrying aviation is a highly maneuverable branch of troops. It is equipped with supersonic and all-weather interceptors which possess powerful missile weapons and radar equipment. The radar troops hold an important place in our armed service. They are designed for conducting radar reconnaissance and supporting the combat operations of the antiaircraft missile troops and fighter aviation. Automated control systems have been widely introduced and these ensure the fullest utilization of the combat capabilities of the troops and the rapid taking of decisions under the conditions of the high-speed and dynamic changes in the air situation.

The efforts of the commanders and political bodies are aimed primarily at ensuring the constant, high combat readiness of the troops, the vigilant standing of combat

duty and a further improvement in the readiness of the troops to conduct operations against an aggressor employing new means of attack, electronic countermeasures and diverse tactical procedures to cross air defenses. In the course of combat training the most effective methods of destroying aviation and unmanned devices operating at maximum low altitudes and in the stratosphere and carrier aircraft which bring air-to-ground missiles to the launching line are mastered and continue to be improved. Tactical exercises with field firing are carried out exclusively under conditions as close as possible to actual combat and this ensures a constant high level of combat readiness and contributes to the working out of the leadership's firm skills in the dependable control of the troops in a difficult air situation.

Combat readiness for our armed service is a broad and diverse concept. It envisages the ability not only to commence combat operations promptly and in an organized manner, but to carry out the set combat mission without fail, and under no circumstances permit the air enemy to break through to the defended installations and troop groupings.

"...The combat readiness of the troops," pointed out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "in a concentrated form expresses the great efforts and material expenditures of the people on equipping the army, the awareness, the combat skills and discipline of all the servicemen, the art of the command personnel in controlling the troops and much else. This, ultimately, is the crown of the combat skill of the troops in peacetime and the key to victory in war."

The Air Defense Troops are constantly combat-ready troops. At any moment our men are ready to repel a surprise attack by a strong, technically equipped, perfidious enemy. The unconditional carrying out of the combat mission is guaranteed by the unfailing discipline, excellent skills, by the high moral-political and combat qualities of the personnel, by flawless discipline and organization.

The combat training and indoctrination of the personnel are organized considering the purpose of the Air Defense Troops to be constantly ready for combat. The struggle to increase effectiveness and quality in all our types of activity has become a daily motto.

The combat readiness of the subunits and units is ensured by an entire range of interrelated measures and by an inseparable unity of the training and indoctrination process. The commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations, in employing the entire arsenal of means, secure firm proper order in the subunits and units and high moral-political tempering and psychological stability of the personnel.

The results of the previous training year and the first weeks of the current one show a profound understanding on the part of the air defense troops of their sacred duty to the motherland. A majority of the units and formations have carried out the missions posed for them with high quality. In the course of the socialist competition to properly greet the 26th CPSU Congress, they have continued to improve military and political skills and to struggle for strict proper order and the greatest possible strengthening of military discipline.

The men of the antiaircraft missile regiment under the command of Col G. Klimentov has set an example of an exemplary attitude toward the carrying out of their constitutional duty. This unit has been awarded the Pennant of the USSR Minister of Defense for Courage and Military Valor. During the previous training year, the regiment was the initiator of a socialist competition in the Air Defense Troops. The personnel fully carried out the obligations. In terms of the results of the year, the unit has reaffirmed its title of outstanding. Some 71 percent of the subunits and 73 percent of the crews have become outstanding. All the men who should have a class rating and 75 percent of them are specialists 1st and 2d class. A tactical exercise with the combat training launching of missiles at the range was carried out with an evaluation of "excellent." The time required for bringing the subunits and the regiment to a state of combat readiness was surpassed by 11 percent.

All of this became possible due to the close, coordinated work of the commanders, political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations aimed at indoctrinating conscientious, ideologically tempered men capable of successfully carrying out the difficult tasks of defending the air frontiers of the fatherland and vigilantly standing alert duty. The achieving of the successes has been aided by the ably organized socialist competition in the regiment for properly greeting the party congress.

The communist, Col Klimentov, has proven to be a demanding commander and an able organizer of the instruction and indoctrination of his subordinates. He has been awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3d Degree.

At present, an initiator of a competition in the Air Defense Troops is the antiaircraft regiment under the command of Col V. Parshikov. In continuing the relay of glorious deeds, the soldiers and sergeants, the warrant officers and officers of this unit have continuously improved military skills and vigilantly stand alert duty. Almost 70 percent of the men in the regiment have been able to master two or three specialties. In approaching the 26th CPSU Congress, the personnel has promised to widely develop a struggle to further increase vigilance and combat readiness, to develop military-technical creativity more actively and to intensify the struggle for economy and thriftiness. The men of the unit see their primary duty in marking the year of the next party congress with new successes in combat and political training and honorably carrying out the tasks set by the USSR minister of defense for the current training year.

High successes in military service have also been achieved by the men in the units where officers N. Shishkin, S. Pokrovskiy, V. Gusev and K. Okolov serve. The experience of these troop collectives, like many others, shows the beneficial work of the commanders, the staffs and political bodies in improving the training and indoctrination process, in creatively searching for new ways to improve the effectiveness of the exercises and drills and in skillfully utilizing the mobilizing role of the socialist competition.

What underlies their success? Above all the personal example set by the commanders and the political workers, their style of work, their ability to always rely on the party and Komsomol organizations in everything and the ability bequeathed to us by the great leaders that is, to find for oneself many, more and more assistants and to bring out and consider their experience.

We say that the reserves lie in the people themselves. And the experience of the present reconfirms that to help people and to direct their high political upsurge into a specific area of activity already means to greatly ensure success in training and service. I recall those days when the patriotic challenge resounded throughout the nation of making each pre-congress day a day of shock work, of high effectiveness and excellent quality. This initiative was ardently supported by all our men. The efficient, organizational work of the military councils, the commanders, the staffs, the political bodies and the party and Komsomol organizations, in developing since then, has actively helped to bring the air defense troops up to a new stage in combat perfection.

At the present stage we see our main task in unwaveringly carrying out the party's instructions and the provisions of the USSR Constitution on strengthening the defense capability of the nation and the ensuing demands for further improving the forms and methods of the combat employment of the Air Defense Troops and the maintaining of them in constant combat readiness. The missile troops, pilots, radar operators and communications troops, in actively utilizing the experience acquired last year, are struggling steadily to achieve even higher goals in their combat skills in order with greater effectiveness to employ the weapons and military equipment assigned to them. In the commenced training year, as before, basic attention is to be focused on a readiness to immediately repel a surprise attack by an air enemy and to destroy it at the far approaches.

As is known, in a modern war, the importance of the surprise factor has further increased. The great spatial scope, the speed and high intensity of combat operations oblige us to value time and require efficiency and reliability in the work of all the command elements and bodies as well as the rapid collecting and processing of information on the enemy and its troops. This requires virtually instantaneous response to a change in the situation, the taking of the appropriate decisions within the shortest time, the giving of missions to the troops and the organizing of control over their fulfillment.

In line with this, a primary role is played by the combat readiness of the units and formations and the ability of each man to rapidly assume his post and immediately become involved in combat work. And here it is difficult to overemphasize the importance of automating the equipment for countering the air enemy from the moment of its detection until complete destruction.

Constant combat readiness is not an abstract concept. It means primarily high moral-combat qualities of the personnel, excellent skills of the troops and their readiness to carry out the set mission.

Such qualities do not come by themselves. They are worked out in the process of the painstaking activities of the commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations in training and indoctrinating the personnel of the subunits, teams and crews which stand alert duty at the firing positions, airfields, in front of the radars and at the command posts, in mobilizing them to stand duty precisely and vigilantly.

Considering this, the military councils, the commanders, staffs, political bodies and party organizations are carrying out extensive work which includes many areas.

train strong-willed, decisive and brave military leaders who are not confused in a difficult moment and in any situation are able to ensure the precise execution of the combat mission.

Unfortunately, individual commanders, political bodies and staffs have not sufficiently realized the essence of troop control and at times focus their efforts solely on improving the equipment of command posts. Of course, this is an important question. And we must be concerned for it in the future. However, an improvement in troop control is related primarily to the greater combat skills of the commanders, staff officers, the crews of the command posts and control and guidance posts, to the ability to organize modern combat and control it. Proper control is inconceivable without teamwork among the staffs, the chiefs of the branches of troops and services and crews of the command posts, without constant attention to the organizing of stable, uninterrupted communications.

In carrying out the tasks related to improving troop control, it is hard to overestimate the role of the staff and headquarters party organizations which bring together the most experienced, best trained officers. Precisely they must act as the active assistants of the commanders and chiefs in improving the training and indoctrination for the personnel of the command posts and provide the example set by each communist in improving the quality of combat control.

The various types of exercises and trainings help to improve the combat readiness of the troops. Along with checking the knowledge acquired by the servicemen, these are a good school for combat skills and developing teamwork among the personnel. For this reason we must not tolerate a situation where in certain units proper attention is not paid to the careful preparations of each exercise, drill or training session. It would be possible to achieve significantly greater results if the combat training of the troops and particularly the exercises were conducted under a difficult air situation as close as possible to actual combat. In the course of the exercises we must not inhibit the initiative of the officers or have excessive interference by the senior chiefs. It is important that each commander is able independently to solve all the problems of organizing combat even if in individual instances he must resort to a sound risk for the sake of carrying out the set mission.

As is known, military skill is honed in an environment of competitiveness. Precisely in a competition the finest qualities of a soldier are acquired, namely: smartness, skill and boldness in taking decisions and so forth.

The growing competition among the units and formations of the Air Defense Troops in honor of the approaching party congress at present is more closely linked to the tasks of maintaining constant combat readiness of the troops and is telling more effectively on improving the quality of combat and political training and on increasing the vigilance of standing alert duty. The role of the competition has risen significantly in political, labor and moral indoctrination and in developing the mental activeness of the troops. Its influence has been growing on strengthening military discipline and maintaining proper order in the units and subunits.

The commanders and political bodies of our troops are working constantly at improving the organization of the competition and bettering its leadership as a

Here are to be found the indoctrinating of the men in a spirit of high political vigilance and constant readiness for combat and the development of their confidence in victory. Such confidence, as is known, is based upon an excellent knowledge of the weapons and military equipment, their upkeep always in an exemplary state and extensive information about the combat capabilities of the weapons and tactics of the probable enemy. Another important area of our work is to develop in the men a feeling of high personal responsibility for carrying out the combat mission and the shaping in the sentries of the skies such qualities as the ability to control their conduct in an extremely dangerous situation and the capability of quickly taking a correct decision in an extremely dynamic situation.

To develop bold loyal fighters who are steadfast and capable of carrying out the combat mission in the most difficult conditions of modern combat--this we see as our basic aim. And we endeavor to organize each alert duty in such a manner that it is good schooling for the all-round tempering of the men.

Of particular importance for us is the preparing of the subunits and units to destroy targets at all altitudes, including the maximum high and low ones, as well as in their use of antimissile avoidance maneuvers and all types of intensive interference.

The commanders of the antiaircraft missile troops are taking every measure to better instruct the personnel in skillfully choosing the moment of the launch depending upon the nature and method of actions of the target and to teach them to accurately hit maneuvering aircraft at the upper and lower limits of the combat capabilities of the missile complexes.

For the aviation units the most important mission is to instruct the pilots in various methods of locating the targets, actions against groups of aircraft, including those covered by pilots, combating maneuvering targets as well as the ability to hit the enemy on the first attack and conduct group and individual air combat. As before attention must not be lessened to the questions of ensuring safe flying.

In the radar troops the efforts of the commanders, political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations are focused on further raising the vigilance and combat readiness of the combat crews, the subunits and the command posts and dependably conducting continuous radar reconnaissance and the support of combat operations of the fighter aviation and antiaircraft missile troops under various ground and air conditions.

In modern combat it is essential to have dependable control of the troops and the achieving of victory with the least expenditures of men and equipment. And this is possible under the condition that the commander is able quickly and correctly to assess the situation, if he has a good knowledge of the tactics of the enemy and is able to promptly take a reasonable decision, effectively issue this to the executors and mobilize the personnel to carry it out unflinchingly.

The policy of the Communist Party in the organizational development of the Armed Forces envisages a further strengthening of one-man leadership on a party basis. The duty of the senior chiefs, the political bodies and party organizations is to constantly carry out this policy, to support enterprising and resourceful officers in every possible way and develop their independence in work. It is essential to

complicated and creative matter which does not tolerate routine and formalism. Unfortunately, these are still felt in some areas.

For example, certain units and formations do not give sufficient attention to organizing the socialist competition in the standing of alert duty and little is done to develop a spirit of competitiveness between the servicemen, subunits and units or a desire to reinforce and add to the achieved results. Sometimes the individual and collective obligations are set without considering the real possibilities. There have been instances of nonobjectivity in summing up the results of the competition and in determining the outstanding men and outstanding subunits. This has a negative influence on the indoctrination of the men. At times the staffs and headquarters forget that the competition is one of the most important means for increasing the effectiveness and quality of operational-tactical, military-technical and special training and pedagogical skills as well as for activating military scientific work.

A precise organization of instruction and indoctrination, daily control and effective help for those who need it, systematic analysis of the state of affairs, broad publicity and comparison of the achieved results, the approving of specific measures to eliminate shortcomings, the popularizing of the experience of the outstanding men and ensuring the example set by the communists and Komsomol members--these are the ways which lead to success.

Recently such a form of the competition as a contest for the best specialist of one's branch of troops has become widespread. Probably each subunit at present knows about the expert missilemen, Lt Col V. Galatenko and Maj P. Provorov, the best fighter pilots Lt Col G. Koval' and Capt V. Gorbатов, and the leading specialists of the radar subunits Maj R. Kim and Jr Sgt G. Shatkovskiy. These men who have demonstrated high skills in their profession and a profound knowledge of the equipment assigned to them are an example of carrying out their duty to the motherland. And a majority of our men are such.

Let me give several figures. One out of every three air defense soldiers is greeting the 26th Party Congress as an outstanding man in military and political training. More than 93 percent of the personnel are class specialists, including over 73 percent specialists 1st and 2d class and master of military skills.

When one becomes acquainted with the deeds of the pacesetters and with the men of duty and honor, one is again filled with pride that the present generation of the armed defenders of the country is worthily continuing the traditions of their fathers, grandfathers and elder brothers. Then one realizes that the success of battles is "working" successfully on today's military successes.

To fight as long as our heart is beating and to destroy the enemy at whatever the cost--we, the participants of the Great Patriotic War, saw this as our soldier's duty which demanded from each man a maximum straining of the will and forces, valor and ability. And it is pleasing to realize that the current generation of the armed defenders of the fatherland has inherited the finest features of the heroes of those fiery years. Everywhere the soldiers, warrant officers and officers of the 1980's in every way measure their service against the deeds of those who defended the honor, liberty and independence of the motherland in those difficult 1940's. Their combat experience has been firmly adopted and their traditions are

being multiplied as is demanded by the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination."

An important question is the moral-political and psychological preparation of a soldier for modern combat. This is carried out in the process of daily work with the personnel, in the course of exercises in combat and political training, in exercises and on alert duty. And here a great deal depends upon the commanders. The success of combat and political training and the effectiveness of moral-political and psychological conditioning of the personnel to a decisive degree depend upon the commanders' political maturity, their knowledge, their approach to the training and indoctrination of subordinates, upon their pedagogical skills and the ability to rely on the party and Komsomol organizations in work.

The role of the political bodies and party organizations is a great one in carrying out this task. In using the rich experience of party political work and all the diversity of its forms, methods and means, they must actively indoctrinate the men in a loyalty to the motherland, to the Soviet people and to the Communist Party, to ignite a desire to honorably carry out their duty and to instill confidence in victory over the enemy.

The aims related to further improving the training and indoctrination of the personnel and raising the combat readiness of the troops can be achieved only under the condition of a scientific, realistic approach to the question. Consequently, the commanders and political workers of all levels must show an attentive attitude toward the conclusions and recommendations of science on all questions of improving the combat readiness of the troops. It is important to more boldly introduce into training and indoctrinational practices all that is new, progressive and suggested by scientific conclusions and life itself. In the maelstrom of daily affairs it is essential to learn how to isolate the main thing, to decisively get rid of a passive attitude, to more profoundly think out and analyze the activities of the men and always remember the instructions of V. I. Lenin who stressed that "the entire art of administration and policy is to promptly consider and know where to concentrate one's main forces and attention."

Here all questions must be settled in accord with the laws of Marxist-Leninist science. Precisely Marxist-Leninist theory provides an opportunity on a scientific basis to determine the correct line, proceeding from the specific situation, to understand events and phenomena of the present and predict their future development. A leader who does not consider the laws of social development but who relies solely on superficial assessments of events and his own "volitional" decisions, even with the best intentions, can cause harm to society and to the interests of national defense.

To scientifically approach a solution to the questions of indoctrination and training of the personnel means to organize the process of instruction and indoctrination and the entire way of military life in strict accord with the decisions of the Communist Party and the instructions of its Central Committee on a basis of the scrupulous and accurate execution of the military regulations and manuals and the requirements of the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. This also means to consider life and real facts and to see the successes and failings as they actually are.

A predominant majority of the commanders and political workers have a good understanding of the requirements of today and do everything to raise the combat readiness of the units and subunits and constantly increase the combat might of the Air Defense Troops. However, the new equipment and new, more complex and responsible tasks necessitate even greater initiative from them, creativity in daily work and in improving the style of their activities. We cannot be satisfied even for a single day with what we have achieved. Tomorrow will not be sufficient for what the troops have achieved today. The task is to have all the units and subunits, without exception, achieve constantly new successes. Only in on-going, constant advancement is to be found a dependable guarantee that they will always be up to the tasks confronting them.

High combat readiness, clarity and teamwork in the actions of the crews to a great degree depend upon the work of the young officers who are directly where skills are being forged. This year the graduates of the military schools have arrived in the units and subunits when the pace was picking up in the competition to properly celebrate the 26th Party Congress. They arrived full of ardor and desire to inscribe their line in the chronicle of pre-congress accomplishments.

An officer's biography starts with his years as a lieutenant. What must be done so that this is written in a firm hand, that there are no blots on it and so that the young officer serves fully--these thoughts constantly concern the command, the political bodies and the military council. And here we again expect even more effective help from our party and Komsomol organizations.

Every time it is pleasant to hear a young pilot request to fly new aircraft or a missileman or radar specialist states a desire to begin service where it is more difficult. The characters of the lieutenants from the distant front years can be recognized in the present youth! But, of course, desire alone is not enough. There must be daily labor and a constant search. Here is where the young men truly need the helping hand of a senior, more experienced comrade.

Our accomplishments are significant. They are the basis for future successes. An inseparable component in the organizational and ideological work of the commanders, the political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations is the ability to promptly spot the new, to provide extensive scope for its development and to introduce this new thing into the practices of training and indoctrinating the men. The propagandizing and introduction of advanced experience are the essence of organizational work. If the achievements of the leading crews, companies and batteries become known to all, then the lagging areas will be significantly brought up. To achieve this is a primary task of the party and Komsomol organizations.

The men of the air defenses are greeting the congress of their party in a good, working mood. And the Soviet people can be assured that the guards of the fatherland's air frontiers are always alert.

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ISSN: 1841-0771

NAVAL FORCES

METHODS AND RESULTS OF MORAL INDOCTRINATION

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 56-61

[Article by Capt-Lt V. Chupakhin: "Keeping One's Word--The Guarantee for Success in Training"]

[Text] A discussion of the given subject should start with two facts which were brought out in the course of the reports and elections of the party bodies.

The communists of the minesweeper "Radist" came to their report and election meeting in a good mood. The evening before the ship had returned from a long cruise. Thousands of difficult nautical miles lay behind the stern. The sailors had carried out scores of responsible combat training missions with high results. Many of them had increased their class rating. The crew for the results of the year had won the title of outstanding.

After the speaker, the secretary of the ship's party organization, Sr Lt Ch. Vol'skiy, the floor was taken by the officers, communists V. Rekuts, V. Dashenkov and other comrades. They spoke ardently, with the great spiritual upsurge corresponding to the high pitch of the training efforts and the achieved training indicators. Each with a pure conscience reported to the party meeting that over the report period he had scrupulously carried out his obligations. In the collective there were no "promisers." Here the critical judgments of the communists and their proposal to put into action the still unutilized reserves assumed particular significance. The speakers boldly outlined the prospects of their further work because from experience they knew that everything said here would subsequently find an actual embodiment and would make it possible in the future for the crew to take even higher goals of combat readiness.

Approximately during these same days a report and election meeting was held in another party organization, on a ship where Officer A. Kerimov is the party bureau secretary. Alas, here the situation was different. It was difficult to report to the secretary about the work done. Whatever question was raised, be it the ideological growth or strengthening of discipline, tactical studies or special training of the sailors, it constantly had to be stated that much remained undone and that for a whole number of communists their word differed from their deeds. For example, Officers V. Volk and V. Dmitriyevskiy and WO ["michman"] N. Tuyev did not carry out their socialist obligations. The secretary should have sharply

criticized those who did not keep their word. But how could he do this if he himself and the bureau headed by him for the period of a year had not always reinforced the general appeals with specific work to ensure the personal example of the communists. Certain other comrades, in particular Officer V. Seregin, were in the same situation. His subordinate, WO V. Zhilin, had systematically violated discipline and had been deprived of his class rating. Moreover, Seregin himself had not fulfilled one-half of the previously accepted obligations.

Two collectives and two contrasting examples. But there is one conclusion to be drawn from these facts: the faithfulness of people to their word and their readiness without fail to turn all that was said, promised and proposed into concrete deeds--this is a factor which in the most direct manner determines the militancy of the collective and the moral climate in it.

The unity of word and deed is termed a criterion of moral maturity. And this is actually so. How the men carry out their service duties, their socialist obligations and assignments, and whether the word given is always reinforced by deeds--precisely this above all else determines the degree of their awareness, responsibility and loyalty to military duty. An inability or reticence to keep one's word or to carry out one's promises in many ways are similar to such phenomena as dishonesty, bad conscience, a lack of principle and moral imperfection. But a firm unity of the promised and the done shows the moral integrity of the individual.

V. I. Lenin was always a vivid example of such a unity. He was marked by the highest unflinchingness and scrupulousness in carrying out all that he had promised or decided upon. After taking any decision, he always devoted himself to his work and here showed exceptional tenacity in achieving the aim infecting everyone by his ebullient energy and cheer. Lenin required the same thing from the party, soviet and military personnel. He sharply condemned a flippant attitude toward work or an inclination to replace work by talking or debate, and was decisively against political twaddle.

High Leninist demands upon ensuring a unity of word and deed are particularly important and timely for us, the military personnel. In actuality, from the very first days army and navy service confronts a person with the necessity of the strictest efficiency. And this starts by a solemn vow, by the taking of the military oath. And subsequently any step taken by the serviceman, his every action inevitably reflects how he is keeping his promise to serve the motherland and be ready to defend the socialist fatherland, sparing neither his blood nor life itself. The strict military way of life and proper order on the ships and in the units all the time every hour and every day demand from the men high efficiency and an obligatory confirmation of one's every report by concrete work. The keeping of one's word gives rise to successes in the socialist competition and in the struggle to raise combat readiness.

An example in this regard is the example of the commander of the guards control ship, Guards Capt 3d Rank I. Sapornitskiy. For 6 years now his subordinates have unflinchingly retained the high title of "Excellent Ship."

What is the "secret" of such dependability and stability? Above all in a demanding attitude on the part of the ship's commander to his words and deeds and of

exactingness and principledness which he constantly instills in himself and his subordinates. Take the following fact. Sapotnitskiy and his subordinates in the unit were the initiators of a movement for high military-technical skills and the exemplary maintenance of equipment. At a meeting of the personnel, the guardsmen solemnly accepted increased obligations for these questions. Due to the extensive publicity about them, the other crews also rapidly learned of them in all details. The initiators were, as they say, in full view. But then what happened. Literally after the sailors had made the useful initiative they were threatened by failure. One of the instruments had broken down and the quality of carrying out the mission and consequently its evaluation were low. However it turned out that the sailors were not directly to blame for what had happened. Certain comrades refer to this in analyzing the gunnery practice and endeavored to justify the failure in some manner. But the commander assumed a fundamentally different position.

"If we intend to achieve truly high technical skills in the servicing and use of modern equipment and weapons not just in words but also in deeds," he said then, "then we should forget about the objective factors. References to them will not help achieve victory in combat. For us at present it is a question primarily of raising the personal responsibility of each man. It is a question that each man must show particular circumspection and particular exactingness for himself."

Then the low grade appeared in the schedule of the competition of the officer's subordinates, but subsequently they more than compensated for this failure by full fives and by intense military service without any concessions and lenience. The guardsmen carried out the duty of the initiators, they achieved excellent upkeep of the equipment and the successful carrying out of the combat training missions and brought the crew up among the excellent. In all this the moral example of the commander played an important role.

The strength of the fusion of a person's words and deeds is determined by a multiplicity of the most diverse factors. Of course, the main thing depends upon him himself, upon his awareness and moral maturity. The concept of socialist morality presumes not only the social condemnation and punishment of those who scatter their words to the wind, but also the inevitability of judgment by a person's own conscience for this. This is why it is very important that each person establishes his own moral set for himself and develop a hostility for any sort of idle chatter. Unfortunately, in some such hostility is one-sided and half-hearted. A person may be ready, as they say, to kill himself trying to carry out something promised, but under the condition that it is a question of some major, important problem. But as for daily, routine affairs, they are not taken into account. Such a person feels it possible to promise to do something and then forget or refer to a lack of time or preoccupation with more important concerns. But without exactingness for oneself about such minor details, it is impossible to develop a true keeping of one's word. The ability of a person to "punish" himself for seemingly the most insignificant discrepancies between word and deed and consistency in the observance of moral principles are the guarantee that minor mistakes do not become serious failings.

Undoubtedly, of very great significance here is what sort of situation has been created in one or another collective, how exacting are the commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol activists in assessing instances of an easy attitude on

the part of the men to their promises. Such exactingness, unfortunately, is lacking in some. The following case comes to mind.

At one of the party meetings, immediately after the report, WO V. Ovcharov took the floor. He spoke ardently and with a critical drive. In his speech he admitted, in particular, that at times he had made a number of mistakes in his work and had not always been careful in saving public property.

"I am perfectly aware of my shortcomings," he concluded. "I will make every effort to eliminate them in the immediate future."

Yes, Ovcharov had many mistakes in his service. Literally on the eve of a party meeting, a number of violations were disclosed committed by the warrant officer in accounting for supplies assigned to him. Many communists intended to sharply criticize him for the unforgivable miscalculations, but after such a self-critical speech decided: Why should we repeat ourselves if the comrade sees his failings and expresses a desire to mend his ways?

Time passed and virtually no changes were noticeable in Ovcharov's attitude toward public property and his work. At the same time at the next meeting he again was one of the first to take the rostrum and again zealously began talking about "existing omissions" in his work and again vowed to mend his ways. And soon thereafter the warrant officer committed a major infraction of moral standards.

At the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Unfortunately, persons are still encountered who know our policy and our principles but do not always follow them in practice, they do not struggle to realize them, and are lenient toward violations of the standards of the socialist community. A discrepancy between word and deed, regardless in what form it is expressed, does harm both to economic construction and particularly to moral indoctrination."

Yes, the harm caused by idle talk to moral indoctrination is particularly great. This can be seen from the example of the same Ovcharov. The "convenient position" assumed by him very quickly told on the moral atmosphere in the subunit. Some, seeing the impunity of the warrant officer, began to follow the same path. There developed an atmosphere of laxness and connivance with violations of the regulations, the moral and ethical standards. It took intervention by the senior chiefs and workers of the unit staff and political section to normalize the situation in the subunit and restore the moral situation.

Why did this happen? Obviously the blame lies in a certain inertia and underestimation of the danger of the discrepancy between word and deed. Obviously, we, the indoctrinators, are not always clearly aware that the person whose promises differ from deeds thereby acts in contradiction to the requirements of morality and that indifference is concealed behind his apparent activity, ringing phrases and promises. That ultimately this question is not merely of practical significance. That is, whether or not a person has carried out something promised. Rather this question is of a moral order. It is most directly linked with the struggle for our moral values. And if the party organization, in assessing the deeds of the communists (and not only the communists) does not always hold a strict and uncompromising position, then one can scarcely count on the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination as a whole. This is a very important condition for carrying out those

tasks which have been set for the party organizations in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee.

One could name many collectives where constant attention is given to indoctrinating the men in a spirit of an inseparable unity between word and deed. The role of the party organizations is also great here. For example, a strong indoctrinational effect can be achieved by such a form of work as hearing reports by communists at meetings and bureau sessions on their carrying out of their party duty and on various aspects of their activities. In particular, this has been well organized in the subunit where Sr Lt V. Larionov is the party bureau secretary. Here during the year the communists systematically report to their comrades on the fulfillment of their party duty and the requirements of the military oath, on the fulfillment of socialist obligations and on ideological and moral growth. The effectiveness of such a hearing is determined by the fact that the communists endeavor to assess as profoundly as possible the results of the labor by the men and try without fail to get to the true motives of their deeds. The quality indicators in work are also constantly assessed. Certainly quality and effectiveness are also moral categories.

At one time, for example, they heard a report by Sr Lt N. Velichko. This comrade went to the bureau session and thought there would be no complaints against him. He did not use words loosely. For example, he had promised to reduce the time required to bring the facility to a state of readiness for combat and a cruise and he had achieved this; he had promised to pass the exams for 2d class and he did. All that is enough. But the bureau members were interested in what price had been paid to achieve the promises. For this reason they pointed out to Velichko that, although he had fulfilled his obligations, he had worked unevenly and in rushes. And one's word is only truly fine when it is constantly reinforced by effort in work and, what is particularly important, by high quality and effective labor. Such an approach by the communists served as a good lesson for the officer. His attitude toward his every word, statement and obligation became more responsible and exactingness for himself higher. And as a consequence of this the man now works with greater efficiency.

Such strict exactingness is constantly manifested in the party organization. Here they do not tolerate empty declarations from the rostrum. Each professional proposal is immediately taken into consideration, it is clothed in a concrete form of a party assignment and is constantly accompanied by a check on execution. The "promises" are given battle at the meetings, in the wall press and in special satirical radio broadcasts.

All of this, in turn, is reinforced by effective explanatory work. Here good use is made of the books by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Malaya Zemlya" [Little Earth], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands] which in their essence represent a vivid story possessing enormous moral strength about how the Soviet people in the most difficult trials showed their loyalty to their word by combat and labor feats.

In particular, the place in "Malaya Zemlya" comes to mind where it says that the workers of the political section, the political leaders, the Komsomol organizers and agitators possessed great authority among the soldiers. They possess this primarily because the men firmly knew that "those who urged them to hold out would be

next to them, would remain with them and with weapons in hand would go in front of them." And this made the word reinforced by a personal example, a true combat weapon under those conditions. In mobilizing the men to enterprising actions in training, the party bureau organized a colloquium for the CPSU members and candidate members on the subject "The Passionate Party Word is Your Weapon, Communist." The conversation held at it was useful for the effective carrying out of many practical tasks. Also instructive were the Komsomol-organized special evening on "If You Are a Komsomol Member Strengthen This Title by Your Deeds!" A Komsomol-youth debate on the unity of word and deed and other measures.

There are many forms and methods for indoctrinating people in a spirit of obligation and an inseparable link between what is said and what is done. These would include indoctrination using positive examples, by propagandizing those who are an example of loyalty to the military oath and of an activist position in life, various lectures, talks and reports on this subject as well as the appropriate individual work with the men.

The socialist competition must hold a special place in the arsenal of indoctrinational means as the moral core of it is the unity of word and deed. The lack of such a unity means that there is no true professional rivalry. Consequently, we must see to it that the very act of accepting obligations by the men directs them to an intense effort.

The experience of the leading collectives, in particular the experience of the submarine crew where Capt-Lt Yu. Makhortov is the party bureau secretary (incidentally this submarine last year was the initiator of a competition in the Red Banner Northern Fleet), shows that this can be achieved in constantly struggling for maximum concreteness of the personal plans of every sailor. Here the question is posed in the following manner: In order to show one's high moral impulses it is not enough to simply express a desire to improve or raise something or achieve something. It is a question of a soldier's honor to clearly define ahead of time how to do this and what specific goals are to be reached. For example, if an officer has planned to improve his tactical training in a new training year, then the commander, the political worker and the party activists must take a constant interest in precisely how this improvement will appear, what grade the officer plans to obtain on one or another subject and what tactical procedure is to be worked out.

In the leading crew they are particularly intolerant of such a phenomenon as overstating obligations. We do not need to show the harm of this. Possibly, a soldier has unintentionally set something unattainable or simply was unable to correctly assess his capabilities. But having been unable to achieve his plans once or twice, he can become accustomed to such a situation. In order that this does not happen, the sailors must set obligations not by the rule of thumb but rather clearly see a technical basis for each of the planned points. Such an approach thereby indoctrinates the men and teaches them to value each point of their obligations. Subsequently, in order to maintain and develop the professional and moral mood of the men created at the outset, the entire arsenal of competitive forms and means is put into action. This includes: the active introduction of competitiveness in the exercises, training and drills, the demanding summing up of results and extensive publicity of how each submariner keeps his word. In a very prominent place on the submarine there are two constantly changing stands "They Are Ahead" and "They Are Pulling Us Back."

In the crew great attention is also given to moral incentives for the military endeavor of the men. For example, here it has become a firm practice to celebrate the pacesetters and the persons who keep their word.

The submarine crew completed the previous training year successfully, among the outstanding. The sailors achieved good indicators in carrying out the combat training missions and in the collective the number of masters and class specialists grew. All points of the socialist obligations, without exception, were completely fulfilled. All of this was the result of an ably organized and truly elevating competition which indoctrinated the men in a spirit of inseparable unity between intentions and practical actions.

The unity of word and deed. At present the importance of this fusion is increasing particularly. The day of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress is drawing ever-closer. It has always been a good tradition of our party and all the people to greet each party congress with new accomplishments in labor and in ideological indoctrination. At present the Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy are demonstrating their loyalty to this tradition. In all the collectives clear plans have been set to properly greet the congress and pre-congress obligations have been assumed. The workers of the national economy in front of the machine tools and conveyor belts, on the field and in the farms, and the military in the firing ranges, during flights and cruises are preparing labor and military gifts for the communist forum. Success here depends largely upon how the people will reinforce their aspirations with specific results in work, upon their sense of obligation, awareness and moral reliability.

The keeping of one's word is a fundamental basis for success in military service. To indoctrinate this in oneself, in one's comrades and subordinates is a high moral duty of each communist and each serviceman.

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CSO: 1801/173

LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION TROOPS: TASKS, METHODS, RESULTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 24-31

[Article by Col Gen V. Bychenko, chief of the Political Directorate for the Military Construction Units: "In Close Relation to Indoctrination Tasks"]

[Text] We--our country, party and people--have succeeded in doing a great deal during the years since the 25th CPSU Congress. New cities and settlements, plants and power plants have been built, an extensive social program has been carried out, and there has been a further rise in the prosperity of the people. New magnificent prospects have been outlined in the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress. Noticeable changes are also occurring in the appearance of our Armed Forces in the further strengthening of their technical equipping, in the higher combat skills and the further strengthening of their morale.

A major contribution to the achieving of the overall results was also made by the collectives of the military construction units a majority of which honorably fulfilled the plan quotas for the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Thus, the collective of the construction administration where Engr-Col V. Arnauta is the chief completed the five-year plan for construction-installation work by 7 November of last year. All the projects were completed with high quality. Also leading are the collectives of communist labor headed by the CPSU members A. Kornelyuk, S. Stepanov and A. Bigus. The collective where T. Garagulya is the secretary of the party organization has achieved good indicators for the basic areas of production activity. In honor of the congress, here the construction workers assumed increased obligations and fulfilled them by 26 October. Particularly stable were the labor successes of the enterprise led by the CPSU member M. Trach. The tone in the socialist competition is set by the communists such as the drilling machine operator Yu. Maklyak, the excavator operator G. Pashchenko, the crusher operator N. Semenyuta and others. The collective described here has become a basis for advanced experience in the construction administration.

What underlies the fruitful work of the military construction workers? What must be developed and what must be abandoned? These and many other questions which concern us were raised by the communists at their report and election meetings, in endeavoring, as V. I. Lenin taught, to bring to the party congress tested, reworked, summed-up practical experience....

Here in the course of the meetings particular attention was given to the labor indoctrination of the military construction workers. Is such an approach accidental? Of course not. Our party gives great significance to the role of labor in indoctrinating the Soviet people and their military. This has been repeatedly pointed out by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The indoctrinating of the young men and women in a spirit of respect and love of labor, he emphasized, always has been and remains a most important concern of the Communist Party.

The attitude toward labor and toward carrying out the tasks confronting the military construction workers is a most important indicator of their political, moral and professional qualities. Labor and service activate the process of the development and growth of the personality of the men and of forming their active position in life. Of course, it would be wrong to feel that labor in and of itself solves all the questions of indoctrinating a person. I recall the well-known parable about the three construction workers. One of them was asked what he was doing.

"I am carrying bricks," he replied.

Another was asked.

"I am laying bricks," the answer came.

And the third stated with pride:

"I am building a home in which people will live. Our people."

The meaning of the parable, I feel, is clear enough. If a person understands his place in the general order, if he is aware of his own labor, then things go well for him and he is capable of any task. To disclose to a soldier the noble purpose of his serving the motherland and the social role of the military construction workers, to help him understand what ultimately crowns his efforts and feel direct involvement in the creation of communism and ensuring the dependable security of the country--this is the most important task of the commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations.

It must be said that during the years since the 25th CPSU Congress, the practices of labor indoctrination for the personnel of the military construction units have undergone further development. Thus, they have begun to more effectively use the basic forms of political study and economic education and the organization of production and labor at the construction sites, the socialist competition, exercises in the schools of communist labor, labor and shock watches in honor of significant dates and events, meetings with veterans, labor glory evenings, moral and material incentives, publications in the press, radio and TV broadcasts and much else.

The improving of labor indoctrination has been greatly aided by the continuous fulfillment by the communists of the Decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination" and "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and State Bodies" as well as the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Effect of the Economic Mechanism on Raising

Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The problems of efficiency and quality and the achieving of high end results have been moved to the forefront. "One of the most important concerns of today for our motherland is the struggle for efficiency and quality..." said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "This, if you will, is a program for indoctrinating an entire generation of Soviet people."

The ways of improving labor indoctrination were discussed in detail in the course of a scientific-practical seminar with the chiefs of the military construction projects, at meetings of the chiefs of the political bodies of the military construction units and a meeting of the party aktiv. These important questions are regularly taken up at the political bodies and party organizations with the commanders and political workers from the units and subunits, with the leaders of political studies and with the party, trade union and Komsomol aktiv.

The Political Directorate of the Military Construction Units has oriented the cadres on strengthening the ideological influence on labor processes as the basis of indoctrinating in the military construction workers an activist position in life, high professional qualities and responsibility for the assigned job. The efforts of the political bodies and party organizations are aimed at making the military construction workers profoundly aware of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the documents of the CPSU as well as explain the sense and significance of their labor for strengthening national defense.

For example, this work has been carried out in an effective manner in the collectives where officers R. Yenyutin, Yu. Baybikov, A. Psheslavskiy and A. Moskvin are the political workers. Here the party organizations constantly keep an eye on the political studies of the military construction workers and show constant concern that each communist takes an active part in the indoctrination of the men and the uniting of the collective.

At the enterprise where M. Barash is the party committee secretary and at many other enterprises the communists have made a thorough and profound study of the experience of ideological indoctrination and organizational work as set forward in the books by L. I. Brezhnev "Malaya Zemlya" [Little Earth], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands]. This made it possible for the party members to more profoundly realize their opportunities in the struggle for the plan and for uniting the construction workers. They realized the main thing that success is higher where they have found an approach to the men and where they have been mobilized to carry out the tasks. In many collectives the communists have given reports and talks on such subjects as: "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on a Communist Attitude Toward Labor," "The Tanks of the Military Construction Workers in Strengthening National Defense and Raising the Combat Readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces" and "Service in the Military Construction Units is Honorable and Responsible."

Many party organizations have paid more attention to the indoctrination of the middle-level leaders. Master days have proven effective and in the course of them a good deal of space is given to teaching their participants the practical aspects of ideological and political work with the men, the art of propagandizing technical knowledge among the employees and introducing the scientific organization of labor. The rallies of the shockworkers of communist labor and competitions for "Best in Profession" have become a permanent feature while the outstanding persons are

popularized by all forms and means of the verbal and printed word. All of this, undoubtedly, will help to raise the labor activeness of the personnel.

Of interest on this level is the experience of the party organization where M. Tomilin is the secretary. Here, upon the initiative of the party committee, a commission was set up which studies the advanced experience of indoctrinating construction workers in the collectives of the UNR [administration of work superintendent]. Its members include the communists Lt Col D. Medvedev, Engrs S. Platov and N. Sapogov, the workers M. Yeroshin and N. Potemkin and others. The commission members studied the practices of labor indoctrination in the brigades of the Honored Construction Workers of the RSFSR Ye. Bochenkov, N. Kolesnichenko and M. Ivanov and at the leading construction-installation section led by Engr-Maj A. Pomin. They noted that each communist in these collectives has specific assignments related to indoctrinational work directly in the company and actively explains party policy and the importance of the tasks being carried out. Prior to the start of responsible construction-installation work, special exercises, question and answer evenings, technical contests and meetings with the veterans of military construction are held here. The commission has generalized and analyzed all of this bit by bit. The party committee has endeavored that advanced experience be introduced everywhere.

The party organizations of the military construction units give great significance to strengthening the influence of the socialist competition on developing high labor qualities in the men. And the results of this can be seen. Each day there is greater intensity in the struggle to properly celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress and for the right to sign the Collective Report of the Lenin Komsomol "Loyal to Lenin's Legacy." Movements such as "To Work Without Laggards," "Each Precongress Work Day a Shock Day," "On the Day of the Congress Work Using Saved Materials and Energy" and other remarkable initiatives of the workers at the military construction sites have grown wider.

The competition for a communist attitude toward labor holds a special place in the indoctrination of the men. At present one out of every five military construction detachments and one out of every three industrial enterprises are participating in this movement. It can be said that the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Socialist Competition to Properly Celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress" has become a militant program for the military construction workers and a constant guide to action.

Not so long ago a group of workers from capital construction and the political directorate studied the experience of organizing the competition among our initiators, the construction workers of the Pacific Fleet (chief of the construction administration Engr-Col N. Kalita and chief of the political section Capt 1st Rank A. Doynichenko). There was a thorough analysis of how the competition is used in the labor indoctrination of the men. And what was the result? This analysis was gratifying. The competition is being carried out under conditions which help to shape high moral-political qualities in the soldiers and employees.

In the construction organizations of the fleet there reigns a high labor upsurge caused by the preparations for the 26th Party Congress, firm discipline is being maintained and the initiatives "The Worker's Guarantee for a Five-Year Plan of

Quality," "From the High Quality Work of Each Man to High Efficiency of the Collective's Labor," "Let Us Build Ahead of Schedule, Let Us Reach Capacity Ahead of Schedule," "In 2 Years of Service, 2.5 Output Norms" and others have been widespread.

In considering the specific features of the military construction units, our party organizations are widely introducing into practice such a form of rivalry as the "Worker Relay." What has this provided? All the collectives involved in one or another construction project take an active part in the competition, the principle of "From Mutual Complaints to Mutual Aid and Support" is being realized in practice, and closer contact established between the collectives of military construction workers, installation workers and industrial enterprises. And what is very important, the competition according to the principle of the "Worker Relay" helps to develop in the construction workers a feeling of high responsibility for the assigned job, discipline, collectivism and a communist attitude toward labor, that is, all that comprises the essence of labor indoctrination.

Here, for example, is how the competition was organized at the UNR where the party committee is headed by A. Nechayev. At the beginning of construction the party committee initiated the pooling of efforts by the clients, contractors, installation workers and operational workers. A temporary party organization was set up which included all the communists working on the construction of the project. It became a true center of daily ideological indoctrination activities. Above all the communists endeavored to give specific tasks to the entire personnel. The party organization helped the leaders of the project correctly determine the basic areas where the efforts of the personnel should be focused, to disclose bottlenecks and to coordinate joint efforts in the interests of the most correct carrying out of complex design decisions and the rational use of equipment and mechanisms.

A competition was organized between the brigades, the construction-installation sections, the suppliers of equipment and materials and other related units. The socialist obligations were set in terms of stages at joint meetings to which were invited the representatives of the supplier plants, the transport organizations, designers and clients. As a result the general contractor completed ahead of schedule the workfront for installing complex equipment and carrying out starting-up work. The obligation for preparing the buildings and structures for finishing work was also carried out ahead of time. Such an unbroken chain was carried out in all stages of construction. The workers themselves and the volunteer staff of the construction project followed the carrying out of the schedule for the "Worker Relay," and measures were effectively undertaken to eliminate shortcomings.

The party committee involved the communists from the clients, the contractors, installation workers and operating workers in summing up the results of the labor rivalry and this ensured publicity, comparison and a more objective assessment of the labor results. The very approach to solving the problems and the skillful organization of the competition serve the cause of indoctrinating in the men a responsibility for successfully completing the work at the project and developed in all a desire to achieve more and go farther. Discipline was noticeably strengthened, the initiative of the construction workers rose, and they began to have a more caring attitude toward the expenditure of materials, the placement of structural elements and the use of electric power. Suffice it to say that during the construction time 1.5 million rubles were saved. The "Worker Relay" is a unique

school for indoctrinating the men and in many ways helped to mobilize the military construction workers to exemplary labor. The project was completed ahead of schedule and accepted by the state commission with a high evaluation.

The brigade contract method also entails broad opportunities for labor indoctrination. As is known, it embodies the course set by the party of increasing production efficiency and work quality, accelerating the growth of labor productivity, strictly observing economies, strengthening discipline and increasing the economic levers for the management of social production.

In the brigade contract method the important thing is that the collective assumes an obligation not only to carry out the amount of work assigned to it but also, with the participation of the subcontractors, to complete the construction of the project and turn it over at the stipulated date with a high quality and least expenditures. But the main thing is that in such brigades people grow more rapidly, discipline is strengthened and the collective is united. Precisely this can be seen in the work of many construction collectives of the Belorussian and Kiev military districts, the Black Sea Fleet and a number of central directorates. For the contracting brigades it has become an organic need to combine sober technical calculation, accurate planning and bold experimentation with ardent enthusiasm and industry.

Our political directorate, together with the central trade union committee for the workers of construction and the building materials industry, is making an effort to spread the brigade contract to all military construction projects. However we have still not succeeded in doing this. As yet only around 13 percent of the construction-installation work is carried out by the brigades operating on cost accounting. In some places proper concern has not been shown for creating normal working conditions for these brigades and they are not promptly provided with materials and parts, mechanization and tools. The transition of the brigade to a contract is often carried out without the required preparations and this substantially reduces the indoctrinational opportunities residing in a good organization of labor. Facts indicate that irresponsibility in the organization of labor activities of the personnel and a gap between word and deed entail tangible moral consequences and sharply reduce the effectiveness of all indoctrination. For example, a great deal of time and effort can be spent on convincing the military construction workers of the need to maintain high organization and rhythmical work at the site but then everything is nullified by poor supply of building materials and by the disruption of the daily schedule. Accidents, a lack of organization and an underestimating of the indoctrinational consequences in the organization of labor--all of this leads to sizeable losses, both production and moral.

This precisely was the state of affairs until recently in the administration where Officer Yu. Titkov worked. Here attempts to carry out the plan "at any price," without being truly concerned with the everyday life and labor indoctrination of the military construction workers, led to serious failings both in carrying out the plan as well as in the indoctrinating of the men and discipline.

In analyzing the work results in this administration one can see the serious consequences arising from a disruption of the unity in production and indoctrination activities. And involuntarily the words of the famous Soviet pedagogue A. S. Makarenko come to mind: "You can make a person work as much as you wish, but if

at the same time you do not indoctrinate him politically and morally, if he is not involved in social and political life, then this process will be simply a neutral process that does not produce a positive result." In forgetting about the indoctrination of people, certain communist leaders gesture hopelessly: "Where do the laggards come from? We have thrown down the challenge 'not a single laggard nearby!' But if you look, there they are. Why?" But they forget that there is little benefit from such omnibus instructions such as "strengthen" or "raise." There must be constant explanatory work. There must be publicity. There must be accounting and control. The plan has not been fulfilled? Well, one must investigate and it is not a question of just in the offices, but rather one of people. Who has been at fault? Let us speak about indoctrination and let us indoctrinate. We must pull up short those who lag behind in work.

And what happens? One has not met the dates for fulfilling the plan. Another has assumed obligations but not kept his word. In one instance the communists kept quiet, in another they did not hold anyone responsible, in a third they found "objective" factors and in a fourth still did not call a halt. What is the result of all of this? There are not only production losses but also moral ones. Among the men the opinion is formed that whatever happens there is no need to worry as our labor outlays will be covered. What could be worse than such consequences! And this is precisely what happened in the construction collectives headed by Officers G. Maksimovich, A. Mikhaylichenko and V. Krivenko. And we feel the communists rightly pointed out at the report-election meetings in these collectives that experience is not only successes and victories. Mistakes, failures and individual failings also teach a great deal. It is time for each person to analyze the bitter experience and draw the appropriate lessons from it.

And if it is a question of indoctrination, then one must start with a good organization of not only labor but also service and constant exactingness for oneself and others. Whoever a military construction worker may be, a mason or a plumber, a crane operator or a bulldozer operator, he is primarily a Soviet soldier and an armed defender of the motherland. Hence the exceptional importance of the proper course of military and special training and the strict fulfillment of the requirements of the military oath, the regulations and the provisions governing a military construction detachment. Where a proper way of life and service has been ensured, where military indoctrination is well organized and where concern for daily routine is shown, there the personnel more quickly become accustomed to organization and discipline and develop the necessary qualities for fruitful labor activities.

Such conditions, for example, have been created in the military construction detachment under the command of the communist, Lt Col G. Goncharov. Exercises in military and special training are conducted strictly at the stipulated hours. The daily regimen is carried out precisely. The personnel has everything required for labor, service and everyday life. Available to the men are hot and cold running water, well-equipped showers and service rooms as well as space for storing personal effects and uniforms. In all the companies there are volunteer kiosks. In the detachment there is a good mess, a spacious club which has been carefully decorated by the soldiers and a rich library. They have their own touring orchestra and there are amateur artistic circles, sports sections, a radio center and a photographic lab. All of this creates favorable conditions for indoctrinating the men and tells favorably on labor productivity.

In being concerned for creating such conditions for the labor and service of the military construction workers, the leadership of capital construction, the political directorate and the commanders and political bodies on the spot have given particular significance to indoctrinating in the men a pride for the profession of military construction worker. With the help of the Movie Studio of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the films "Military Construction Workers and Olympians" and "We are Military Construction Workers" have been made. The Molodaya Gvardiya Izdatel'stvo has published a book on the military and labor feats of the military construction workers while the Voennoye Izdatel'stvo has published a collection of essays entitled "Etazhi Muzhestva" [Levels of Courage]. The units and subunits more effectively are solving the questions of popularizing and commending those who serve excellently and work skillfully and improve their professional expertise. It has become a practice to award the titles of shockworker of communist labor, "Master and Golden Hands," "Best in Profession," to raise the flag of labor glory in honor of the winners, to organize the solemn turning over of brigades and work areas to newly arrived sergeants and military construction workers, to award diplomas, to put out special leaflets on the winners in the competition and propagandize the labor contribution of worker dynasties to military construction.

In light of the demands of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Further Improve the Training of Skilled Personnel and Retain Them in Construction" and the instructions of the USSR minister of defense on the given question, a good deal is being done to raise the professional skills of all categories of military construction workers. We have everything necessary for this. In the capital construction system there is an extensive network of schools, technical schools, training centers and other schools. The collectives of the military construction projects and schools employ 21 doctors of sciences and 446 candidates of sciences, over 700 honored construction workers of the RSFSR and other Union republics. We have an enormous army of tutors of the youth and have gained positive experience in working with them. Thus, a council of tutors is doing beneficial work in the Military Construction Administration of Moscow. This council includes seven persons including the Honored Construction Workers of the RSFSR N. Maksimov, S. Lyubchikov, I. Savotikov and others. The council members directly conduct indoctrination with the tutors, they generalize the experience of the best of them and issue leaflets. Recently the leaflet was devoted to the tutor Vladimir Nikiforovich Krechin who for 16 years has worked in military construction and trained a number of highly skilled specialists. The council works out procedural recommendations for the tutors on improving the labor skills of the military construction workers and participates in the setting up of rooms of labor glory. Due to the efforts of the council members, such a room was created in the military construction detachment where Sr Lt N. Otroshko is the deputy commander for political affairs. The council members are also involved in conducting the contests for the best in profession.

The capital construction leadership and the political directorate have focused the cadres and all those who are directly involved in the training and retraining of specialists on using in this work all that is new that comes from scientific and technical progress. There was a beneficial exchange of experience on the problems of the vocational training of the cadres at a scientific-practical seminar for the leadership of the military construction units. A plan was approved for preparing works on the history of the military construction units involved in the past war,

on the problems of the labor indoctrination of military construction workers and on the further unifying of the multinational collectives. Precisely in them, the military collectives, pointed out the USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, "joint military labor...brings together and unites the men of different nationalities, it indoctrinates them in a spirit of military comradeship and mutual aid and contributes to their ideological, spiritual and cultural mutual enrichment."

The work of the commanders, the political bodies and the party organizations in raising professional skills and in indoctrinating a love for labor and a pride of the profession of a military construction worker has brought positive results and has helped to carry out the party's demands for strengthening the indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces. Many factors confirm this. There has been a rise in the political maturity of the military construction workers who are fighting actively for new successes in the pregress socialist competition. During their years of service a majority of them have mastered two or three specialties. Many, having served the stipulated time, are sent on a Komsomol mission to shock projects in the national economy.

However, along with the well-known successes which have been achieved by the collectives of the military construction units, we also have a number of unsolved problems. In particular, in a number of administrations labor productivity remains low, the socialist competition is conducted formally at times, progressive construction methods are little introduced, and in some places the unity of the labor process and indoctrination in the course of it is violated. To detect the shortcomings and eliminate them--the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directs us to do precisely this. And here a wide field of activity has been opened up for the party organizations. In using their right to control the activities of the administration and in leading the men, they are endeavoring to increase their influence on construction work, to place high demands on the communists, keep the fulfillment of production quotas under constant supervision, and be constantly concerned with the indoctrination of the servicemen, including labor indoctrination. We feel that an improvement in ideological indoctrination activities by the party organizations would be aided by having the political directorate revise the curriculums for the basic forms of political studies considering the specific features of our units, including in them specific subjects on labor indoctrination and increasing the time for political exercises with the military construction workers. At present new teaching aids and pedagogical recommendations are being prepared. Changes have been made in the work plans for the non-T/O lecture groups, the agitation and propaganda collectives and the agitation and propaganda groups. These provide for an increased range of speeches on the role of highly productive labor in socialist construction and on the labor valor of the military construction workers.

At present, when not much time remains until the 26th CPSU Congress, the efforts of the commanders, the political bodies, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the military construction units are focused on the successful implementation of the capital construction plans, on the further strengthening of military and labor discipline and on honorably fulfilling the socialist obligations assumed in honor of the forthcoming party forum.

And in carrying out these tasks a worthy place has been assigned to labor indoctrination. The communists of our units realize that a person's conscientious attitude toward labor is the guarantee for all achievements, present and future.

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DOSAAB AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

REVIEW OF BOOK ON PREDRAFT TRAINING

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 86

[Review by I. Nikolayev of the book "Zashchita Otechestva--Svyashchennyy Dolg" (Defense of the Fatherland--A Sacred Duty), textbook for political exercises with students of the DOSAAF schools. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF SSSR, 1980, 183 pages, price 35 kopecks.]

[Text] A textbook has been published for political exercises entitled "Zashchita Otechestva--Svyashchennyy Dolg." It is addressed to preinductees, to the students of the DOSAAF training organizations and sets the objective of acquainting them with the basic provisions of the teachings of V. I. Lenin, the demands of the CPSU and USSR Constitution about the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The textbook convincingly discloses the role of the military oath and regulations in the life of the Soviet military and the importance of the military traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces. It brings out the aggressive essence of imperialism and its growing military preparations at the present stage. Special chapters are devoted to the strengthening of the fraternal community of armies and defense organizations of the Warsaw Pact nations and to showing the work of the USSR DOSAAF in preparing the youth to carry out an honorable constitutional obligation, service in the Army and Navy.

The chapters which disclose the content of the curriculum for political exercises have been supplemented by materials of a reference nature. Particularly successful are such thematic selections as "V. I. Lenin Admonished...", "The CPSU Program on Strengthening the Armed Forces and Defense Capability of the Soviet Union," "From the USSR Constitution (Basic Law)," "From the Materials of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," "The Military Oath" and "The Colors of the Military Unit." The textbook acquaints preinductees with the basic provisions of the USSR Law Governing Universal Military Service and with the regulation duties of the soldier (sailor). It also explains what benefits are granted to servicemen in regular service and to the members of their families. The collection also contains excerpts from the DOSAAF Charter.

The teaching articles widely take up the views of the founders of Marxism-Leninism on the problems of defending the revolutionary victories of the workers, the legacy of V. I. Lenin to the defenders of the socialist fatherland, the provisions

of the CPSU Program and the 25th Party Congress, the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on defense questions and other important party documents of recent times.

The textbook convincingly brings out the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party in creating and improving the Soviet Armed Forces, in strengthening the defense capability of the nation and in the patriotic and international indoctrination of the defenders of the motherland. The chapters "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Revolutionary, Military and Labor Traditions of the Soviet People," "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Aggressive Nature of Imperialism as a Source of Wars and International Tension" and others have been written on a proper ideological and theoretical level.

It should be applauded that the textbook considers the age of the students in the groups, it has been written in a lively and accessible language and is full of instructive examples from the experience of the Great Patriotic War. Unfortunately it contains little factual material on the life of the contemporary Army and Navy, and certainly this would be of particular interest to young people who tomorrow must put on a soldier's or sailor's uniform.

Unfortunately, the book is not free of individual stylistic and grammatical errors. It also has semantic errors and errors in certain quotations.

As a whole the Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF SSSR has published a useful textbook. It will play a positive role in the political indoctrination of the youth who are preparing to carry out the patriotic duty of each Soviet citizen, service in the ranks of the Armed Forces.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING IN THE TAJIK SSR

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 87-90

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Sh. Dahumayev: "The Soldiers Are Shaping Up"]

[Text] Everywhere a great deal of attention is being paid to making active use of the glorious traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. This is understandable. It is impossible to count on success in developing in the youth such qualities as total love for the motherland and constant readiness to defend it, courage, tenacity, and the desire to constantly master military affairs without turning to the heroic past of one's country, its multinational people and to the glorious history of the party and the Armed Forces. The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination" points to the necessity of encompassing all youth groups by ideological influence, and indoctrinating them in the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the party and people, in a spirit of communist morality.

Patriotism, industriousness, organization and readiness to carry out a feat for the sake of the motherland are developed in a person in the family, in the school, in the student auditorium and in production and military collectives. Here the foundation is created on which his conscious attitude toward carrying out his duty to the fatherland is based. Consequently, from the student years, from the first steps of labor activities and military service, using the heroic traditions of the revolutionary struggle and the examples of the unstinting labor of our people and the undying military feats of the Soviet Armed Forces, it is essential to shape and indoctrinate ideologically convinced, morally and politically strong, steadfast defenders of the socialist motherland.

I have happened to be in various cities and settlements of Tajikistan and to meet and talk with many persons directly involved in organizing military-patriotic work among the youth. These persons actively participate in this important matter and have put a great deal of energy and force into it. When one generalizes and analyzes all that one has personally become familiar with and what one has learned from the talks, again and again one realizes the enormous significance to be found in the painstaking and constant work related to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the coming generation.

Like each people of our nation, the Tajik people has an ancient and rich history, its own revolutionary, military and labor traditions. In being passed on from generation to generation, these traditions have inspired the workers of Tajikistan headed by the Communist Party to struggle for the freedom and independence of their Soviet socialist motherland. The sons and daughters of the Tajik people took an active part in the revolutionary struggle and fought bravely on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Thousands of representatives of Tajikistan were awarded orders and medals for courage and heroism shown in battle and many received the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

On the territory of the republic there are numerous commemorative places related to revolutionary and military events. Here meetings are organized between veterans and Pioneers, Komsomol members and preinductees. Here also come young persons from all oblasts, towns and rayons in order to pay tribute to their fellow countrymen.

The inhabitants hold sacred the memory of the hero soldiers, the revolutionary fighters for the just cause, for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and for communism. Thus, the workers of the Moskva Agricultural Artel in Leninskiy Rayon of Tajikistan several years ago erected a monument to the military pilot Mikhail Plavel'skiy who perished in battle against the Basmach bandits. This monument is an embodiment of the eternal friendship of the Russian and Tajik peoples who fought together against the enemies of the Soviet fatherland.

There has been broad support among the youth for the initiative of fulfilling a production norm for those who gave up their lives in the struggle against the Nazi invaders. Tuychi Erdzhigitov who repeated the feat of Aleksandr Matrosov has become such a person for the young men and women in the village of Bulak in Ashtakiy Rayon of Leninabadskaya Oblast. A local sovkhos has been named after him. The young men and women are fulfilling a work norm for Tuychi Erdzhigitov. And the trackers from the Secondary School imeni Tuychi Erdzhigitov correspond constantly with their fellow students at Lyuban' Station (Leningrad Oblast) where the soldier committed his heroic feat.

There have been more radio and TV broadcasts on heroic patriotic subjects and their content has been improved. For example, the TV series "The Feat" has been very popular. Each week there are the radio and TV reports on "The Soviet Soldier." Its materials contribute to instilling in the youth an interest in military affairs and the profession of an officer.

Great significance is given to sending off the young persons into the army. Each young man leaving for military service, in the presence of relatives and near friends and fellow villagers, is presented with a handful of dirt, bread and salt in a red pouch with the inscription: "Let this dirt, bread and salt always warm your heart, give strength in a difficult minute and remind you of the high duty of a defender of the Soviet fatherland. We are confident that you will continue the glorious traditions of your fathers." Before leaving the inductee plants a tree which, until he returns, will be cared for by his sister, junior brother or friends.

The solemn rituals of sending off the young persons into the army, the meetings with war and labor veterans, the hikes to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet people, the passing of the standards of the GTO [Ready

for Labor and Defense], the showing of films on military-patriotic subjects and much else are part of all the ideological indoctrination, the entire long and complex process of preinduction training for the youth.

It must be pointed out that the hikes by Komsomol members and youth to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory have become a mass and effective means of military-patriotic indoctrination for the younger generation. For example, paramilitary youth hikes were held along several routes: Khodzhent--Chkalovsk--Shaydan--Kamysh--Kurgan to the monument of the Hero of the Soviet Union Tychi Erdzhigitov, Dushanbe--Regar--Khatag--Gissar Fortress to the monument to the Hero of the Soviet Union Chatak Urazov and an agitation flight along the route Dushanbe--Kurgan--Tyube--Kulyab--Leninabad--Dushanbe.

The school trackers carry out useful and extensive work. Their detachments follow the places of raids by the Red Cavalry during the years of the Civil War, they collect materials on the engagements of famous divisions during the years of the Great Patriotic War and write the stories of war and labor veterans, the shockworkers of the first five-year plans and the conquerers of the virgin lands. Hundreds of volunteer people's glory museums created by the trackers in honor of the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people over German fascism, under the leadership of the party organizations, have undertaken active indoctrinational work.

The councils of Great Patriotic War veterans have made a significant contribution to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. They maintain ties with the participants of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, with museums and archives and they collect and systematize materials on the heroism of the Soviet people. This has made it possible to open an exhibit in the republic museum and on the basis of this to then organize an exposition "Tajikistan During the Years of the Great Patriotic War" which was visited by over 2 million persons.

The members of the war veteran councils are frequent guests at enterprises, institutions, VUZes, schools and troop units. The workers of the republic listen with great interest to their speeches.

Very popular among the youth are the pamphlets and books about remarkable people who fought for the establishing of Soviet power in Tajikistan, about the participants of the Great Patriotic War, the heroes of the Soviet Union and the full winners of the Order of Glory. These works are discussed in the worker collectives and reader conferences are organized for them.

The commanders, political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations of the troop units have provided great help in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the republic's youth. The officers, warrant officers ("praporshchik"), sergeants and soldiers are always desired guests in the schools, vocational-technical schools and institutions of higher learning. They tell the young people about service in the Armed Forces, they participate in special-subject evenings and various ceremonial rituals and direct circles. The commanders, political workers and propagandists, at the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, give lectures which thoroughly disclose the Leninist principles of defending the socialist fatherland, the essence of the Soviet Armed Forces, their missions and glorious military traditions and they explain the significance of service in the army.

It must be pointed out that the contacts of the commanders, political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations of the military units with the local bodies and collectives of the enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the area of the patriotic indoctrination of the youth are being constantly broadened and strengthened. Interesting, vivid and memorable measures are conducted jointly.

The results of military-patriotic indoctrination can be correctly judged from how the representatives of our republic carry out their military duty. And they carry it out well, with great responsibility. The enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the parents of the men receive many letters from commanders and political workers which describe the exemplary service of the young men. The newspapers tell of the glorious deeds of our fellow Tajik servicemen. For example, recently one of the newspapers published a story about the exemplary service of the Sharipov brothers, Zhumakhmad and Makhmamedzhan. Both of them are in the tank troops, class specialists and outstanding men.

Here are other examples from life and military service of the natives of sunny Tajikistan. In walking along a street, Pvt A. Talikin saw a bus nearby had burst into flames. The driver was confused and was unable to open the door with school children trapped inside. The soldier dashed up to the burning bus, he threw himself against the door and led out the smoke-blinded children. Then Talikin put out the flames on the driver's clothing and extinguished the fire with him.

Two men stopped a vehicle of the Ayvadzh Kolkhoz in Shaartuzskiy Rayon of Tajikistan and demanded that the driver take them to a population point. The driver of the vehicle, a preinductee and Komsomol member, Mammazar Mirzoyev, being suspicious of the conduct of the strangers, did not lose his head. Disregarding the danger which threatened him, he drove the vehicle "with the guests" to a border post. They were carrying photographs of important installations and diagrams.

A little time later, Mammazar Mirzoyev began serving in the ranks of the Soviet Army. For outstanding service the command of the unit granted him a brief leave with a trip home.

There are many such examples. They are pleasing and inspire one to new successes in indoctrinational work with the youth.

It is important that each person who is preparing to become a soldier or sailor be profoundly aware of the high historic purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces and have a correct notion of the present life of the Army and Navy and of those hardships which may befall him if an aggressor endeavors to encroach on the security of our fatherland, as was pointed out at the 18th Komsomol Congress. The organizers of youth work proceed precisely from this demand. In disclosing the sources of feats and their ideological basis, they focus the attention of the young men on the fact that along with patriotism and courage a feat is based upon skill, a profound knowledge of the equipment and weapons and one's military specialty.

The indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces is a great one. Service in them is great schooling. Here the young man becomes conditioned ideologically and physically and acquires technical and professional knowledge and political training. The persons who have undergone this schooling possess high responsibility for

the assigned job, they are disciplined and boldly overcome any difficulties. They are shown particular respect and they are willingly accepted at any enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. And they justify this confidence. Thousands of former servicemen work excellently in our republic. And the youth is following their example.

To raise the indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces, as is demanded by the CPSU Central Committee, is a task of great importance. Undoubtedly the party and Kom-somol organizations of the enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and schools will make their contribution to solving it, in thoroughly preparing the youth for service in the army, in widely carrying out military-patriotic work and in indoctrinating the young men and women in the glorious revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people, the Army and Navy.

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CP#: 1801/173

MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

NEW DECREE ON MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL' STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 23, 1980, Article 142, pp 579-582

[Decree of the Council of Ministers, issued 8 September 1980: "On Suvorov Military, Nakhimov Naval, and Military Music Schools"]

[Text] In connection with the preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR for publication, the Council of Ministers of the USSR decrees:

1. Establishing that the Kazan', Kalinin, Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Moscow, Sverdlovsk, and Ussuri Suvorov military schools and the Leningrad Nakhimov naval school which are operating in the Ministry of Defense accomplish the preparation of the youth for entry in the military educational institutions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Ministry of Defense is to organize the Moscow Military Music School (on the base of the military music school) for the subsequent training of military conductors from among its alumni.

2. Accepting in the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and military music school youths 15-16 years of age with an eighth-grade education, in health suitable for training in military schools, and desiring to become officers in the future. Youths who enter the military music schools should also have musical training at the level of a children's music school.

3. The period of training in the Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools is two years, and in the military music school four years. Graduates of the Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools are issued certificates of secondary education, and graduates of military music schools—an all-union type of diploma of a secondary special education.

4. Suvorovites, Nakhimovites, and pupils of military music schools are completely supported by the state.

Pupils of the military music schools are provided with all types of allowances in accordance with the norms established for Suvorovites.

5. Approving the attached description of the shoulder boards and uniforms of the Suvorovites, Nakhimovites, and pupils of the military music schools.*

Establishing that other insignia and the description of items of the uniform of Suvorovites, Nakhimovites, and pupils of the military music schools and the rules for wearing this uniform are approved by the Minister of Defense.

6. Assigning to the Ministry of Defense:

a) direction of the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and military music schools, their financing, and material-technical support;

b) approval of the statutes concerning the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and military music schools, tables of organization, and training plans and programs of these schools. Training plans and programs for general-educational and musical training are coordinated with the Ministry of Education of the USSR, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the USSR, and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR;

c) staffing the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and military music schools with officer personnel, teachers, and service personnel.

7. The Ministry of Finance of the USSR, in accordance with the estimate of the Ministry of Defense, is to envisage the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and military music schools.

8. The Ministry of Education of the USSR and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, on the requests of the Ministry of Defense, are to provide the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and military music schools with textbooks, training aids, technical means of instruction, and demonstration materials and are to render assistance to the Ministry of Defense in work on raising the qualifications of the teachers of these schools.

9. Recognizing that decisions of the Soviet government are no longer valid in accordance with the attached list.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers
USSR N. Tikhonov

Business Manager of the Council of Ministers
USSR M. Smirnyukov

Moscow, the Kremlin. 8 September 1980 No 769

* The description of shoulder boards, uniform, and rules for wearing this uniform are not presented.

Approved by decree of the Council of
Ministers USSR of 8 September 1980 No 769

List of Decisions of the Soviet Government Which Are No Longer Valid

1. Decree of the Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] USSR of 8 September 1943 No 969, "On approval of models of the uniform for pupils of the Suvorov military schools."
2. Decree of the Sovnarkom USSR of 21 June 1944 No 745, "On the Nakhimov Naval Schools."
3. Instruction of the Council of Ministers USSR of 4 September 1950 No 14238.
4. Decree of the Council of Ministers USSR of 15 February 1951 No 394, "On changes in the full dress uniform for pupils of the Nakhimov Naval Schools."
5. Instruction of the Council of Ministers USSR of 21 July 1952 No 18461.
6. Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers USSR of 25 May 1956 No 720, "On the procedure for acceptance in the Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools."
7. Decree of the Council of Ministers USSR of 24 June 1960 No 662, "On the reorganization of the Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools as boarding schools."
8. Decree of the Council of Ministers USSR of 10 January 1961 No 27, "On Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools."
9. Decree of the Council of Ministers USSR of 15 March 1963 No 319, "On retaining the Kazan', Kalinin, and Sverdlovsk Suvorov military schools in the system of the Soviet Ministry of Defense."
10. Decree of the Council of Ministers USSR of 21 January 1964 No 57, "On Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools."

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CSO: 1801/184

PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

'OBSERVER' ON SOVIET VIEW OF WORLD EVENTS IN 1980

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 1, Jan 81 (signed to press 18 Dec 80) pp 74-79

[Article signed by "Observer": "To Defend Peace and Check the Forces of Imperialist Aggression"]

[Text] The year 1980 is over. It is already history. For our country the past year has been a special one. It was the year of the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin, the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, a year of Leninist shock work and broad preparations for the 26th Party Congress.

In 1980 we reached the finish line of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and successfully completed the fulfillment of the plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Sitting, were held in October and these discussed the drafts of the State Plan for USSR Economic and Social Development and the 1981 USSR State Budget and they approved the corresponding decrees and laws. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, gave a major and striking speech at the plenum. His speech contains a profound and thorough analysis of the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Tasks were advanced for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the entire coming 5 years as a whole, difficulties and shortcomings were disclosed and ways were pointed out for advancing toward new successes in economic and social construction.

The constant rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people has been and remains at the center of attention of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. Out of national income in the Tenth Five-Year Plan 329 billion rubles more were spent on increasing the well-being of the workers than in the previous 5 years. The real income of the workers, kolkhoz members and white collar personnel increased. The payments and benefits from the public funds used for free education, medical services, recreation and material support in old age increased by 134 billion rubles. Housing construction received 1.5 billion rubles of capital investments more than was planned under the five-year plan. During the 5 years, housing was built with a total area of 530 million m². Housing conditions were improved for more than 50 million persons.

An overall growth of the economy and production might of the nation underlies the increased prosperity of the people. In 1976-1980, more than 1,200 large industrial enterprises were put into operation. A significant step was taken in the development of agriculture. For the first time during the Tenth Five-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest exceeded 200 million tons.

Our nation, as was emphasized at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is entering the 1980's possessing powerful economic and scientific-technical potential and highly skilled personnel. We look to the future with confidence.

The Soviet people are confronted by even more responsible tasks. At present the nation is discussing the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990." Considering the proposals and comments this will later be submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress. Millions of Soviet workers, in a thoughtful and concerned manner, in being profoundly aware of the need to further increase economic efficiency and intensify all social production, are studying and analyzing this most important party document and are submitting their own specific, rational proposals. The nationwide discussion of the draft of the Basic Directions is occurring in a situation of a rapid growth of labor activity, enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses.

The year 1980 was marked by new outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in the conquering of space. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, having completed an unprecedented 185-day manned flight, returned safely to the homeland. The scientific accomplishments of this space expedition were truly inestimable. They have significantly enriched our knowledge about the planet and the space surrounding it and will find broad practical application. The new outstanding victory in space was the fruit of the daily concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for high rates of scientific and technical progress.

The Soviet people were profoundly satisfied and proud for our motherland by the launching of the three-man spacecraft "Soyuz T-3" with a crew consisting of the commander, Lt Col L. D. Kizim, the flight engineer, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR cosmonaut pilot O. G. Makarov and the cosmonaut-researcher G. M. Strelakov. The new spacecraft embodied the most recent achievements of Soviet science and technology.

The Soviet Union, as a pioneer in space flights, has been the initiator of extensive international cooperation in the peaceful development of outer space. In 1980, citizens of Hungary, Vietnam and Cuba made flights along with Soviet cosmonauts. Thus, representatives of seven fraternal socialist states have already worked in space. The long and firm friendship of our peoples has now been strengthened by space ties.

The year 1980 will also be memorable for us because of the Moscow Olympics. The preparations for the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow became a truly nationwide concern. Involved in it were all the Union republics, scores of ministries and departments, the collectives of many enterprises and construction sites, creative workers, social and sports organizations. The atmosphere of the Moscow Olympics of

hospitality, sincerity, objectivity and responsiveness also contributed to the remarkable athletic achievements and to the strengthening of friendship between the representatives of many nations of the world. Thousands of athletes and numerous foreign tourists went off with the most vivid and kind impressions of our nation and of the Soviet people. The opinion of the broad world community was unanimous: the Moscow Olympics were brilliantly organized and became a true holiday of sports and friendship of peoples.

Shoulder to shoulder with the USSR, the fraternal countries of the socialist commonwealth have waged an active struggle to implement their plans of economic and social development. They have also completed the carrying out of the regular five-year plans. A number of nations has held congresses of the communist and workers parties and these have outlined the basic directions for socioeconomic development in 1981-1985 and for the longer run, while other countries are preparing to hold party congresses.

Loyal to Lenin's ideas of international unity among the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties in the states of our commonwealth have given unflagging attention to broadening and deepening all-round cooperation between the fraternal peoples. Particularly much has been done in the last decade when the CEMA countries began to carry out the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration. The increase rates of national income and industrial product in the CEMA countries during the 1970's surpassed the rates of the economically developed capitalist countries by approximately 2-fold. During this period the socialist commonwealth was responsible for around one-half the volume of the world's increase in industrial production. At present the CEMA nations surpassed the United States and the Common Market (EEC) nations taken together in terms of the output of oil and iron ore and the production of lumber, sugar and mineral fertilizers. They produce 1.3-fold more electric power than the EEC countries, 3-fold more coal, 1.5-fold more steel, 1.4-fold more cement and 1.3-fold more woolen textiles.

The decisions approved at the 34th CEMA Session held in the capital of the CSSR in June 1980 were of important significance for defining the basic areas of economic and social development for the countries of the socialist commonwealth. A review by its participants of the course of coordinating the national economic plans for 1981-1985 and implementing the long-term specific cooperation programs in the key sectors of production has shown that the continuous deepening of socialist integration creates favorable conditions for the CEMA countries to successfully carry out the new great tasks raised in the coming 5 years in the area of socioeconomic development and a further improvement in the prosperity of the peoples.

In 1980, the fraternal socialist nations celebrated a significant jubilee, the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. This voluntary defensive alliance for a quarter of a century now has served as a reliable shield of socialism and has been an active factor of peace. Repeatedly in these fearsome days for mankind, the firm and reasonable position of the states in the socialist commonwealth have helped to halt the irrationality of the militant circles of imperialism and has opened up prospects for a normalization of the situation. The military might and constant combat readiness of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact nations have had a sobering effect on the aggressive forces of imperialist reaction. Indoctrinated in a spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the military of

the USSR and the other socialist countries are closely watching the intrigues of the enemies of peace and progress and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

The fact that for more than 35 years the skies over Europe have been peaceful is largely the result of the consistent and purposeful peace-loving policy of the communist and workers parties, the governments and peoples of the Warsaw Pact countries. An unshakable belief in the policy of peace was redemonstrated at the meeting held on 5 December in Moscow for the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact nations. The participants of the Moscow meeting stated their intention in the future to make a contribution to improving the international climate, to strengthening peace, to continuing the policy of detente, to developing international cooperation and to solving all conflicts by talks.

Last year marked the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Finnish capital. The Helsinki agreement was a true charter of peace and European security. In the estimate of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, it "like the UN Charter, facilitates the transition of human civilization to new, higher levels in international relations." The peoples will never forget that precisely the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact made the historic initiative of convening the European-wide conference.

In November 1980, in Madrid, a meeting opened for the representatives of the participating states of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. Delegations from 35 countries participated in this. The objective of the Madrid forum was to exchange opinions on the carrying out of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and on improving relations between states, strengthening security, developing cooperation in Europe and extending the process of detente on the Continent.

For the USSR and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth, the last year was a year of unflagging, constant struggle for peace and international security and for carrying out the Peace Program elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th. The implementation of this program was effected under an exceptionally difficult international situation. Recently the leaders of the NATO military bloc, and primarily the United States, have set out on a policy of sharply increasing the arms race and have begun feverish military preparations. As a propaganda cover for their aggressive actions, the imperialists have used falsifications about the supposed increased "Soviet military threat" of "Soviet expansion" in Afghanistan and so forth.

It must be pointed out that such a change in international relations was not a surprise for the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. Even in 1978, the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee expressed concern over the increased activities of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The participants of the May (1980) meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw reached the conclusion that, as a result of the further activation of imperialist and hegemonistic forces, the international situation had become significantly more complex. A profound scientific analysis of the current international situation was given by the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The reasons for the greater aggressiveness of imperialism are obvious. The grandiose achievements of real socialism which has won a historic victory, a military strategic equilibrium with the capitalist world, is now playing the role of the leading factor in world development, while the confident pace of the revolutionary and liberation movement of peoples and the growth of detente into the dominant trend in international policy have caused among the imperialist reaction fear and impotent wrath. The ruling circles of the Western powers, and primarily the United States, cannot accept that world development is occurring not quite like they would like. And the more imperialism loses the more rabidly it resists. Hence the desperate attempts to turn the course of events in its favor and by the threat of force to halt or at least retard the process of irreversible historical changes.

And these changes are very substantial. The last, Portuguese colonial empire has collapsed, and the process of building a new society has started in Angola, Mozambique and other liberated countries. Historic victories in the revolutionary struggle have been won by the peoples of Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. The hated shah's regime has been overthrown in Iran. Imperialism did not succeed in attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist commonwealth. The plans of the imperialist circles of "eroding" socialism from within have burst like a soap bubble. The strategy of "building bridges" proved to be unsound and with this the West intended to interject bourgeois ideology into the socialist countries. The attempts of the ideological saboteurs in the Western powers to split the fraternal socialist countries and set them quarreling among one another completely failed. In the capitalist world itself, the internal contradictions have grown sharper and resistance to the arms race has grown. Many imperialist states are showing an ever-greater interest in mutually advantageous, long-range economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

All of this, taken together, at the end of the 1970's caused an abrupt turn in the foreign policy of imperialism toward a strengthening of its aggressiveness and anti-Soviet, antisocialist bent.

The ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries are increasing the scale of military preparations. They are hurrying to implement the decision of the Brussels Session of the North Atlantic Council to deploy around 600 new medium-range American missiles in a number of the Western European countries. The Pentagon is accelerating a 5-year program for increasing the U.S. military potential. This program envisages a broad range of measures to develop cruise missiles, the new MX intercontinental missile, the Trident nuclear missile submarine, the construction of surface combat vessels, the organizing of the "Fast Deployment Corps" and so forth.

American monopolistic capital is taking an evermore active part in modernizing and building up the military machine of the Chinese hegemonists and is encouraging the rebirth of Japanese militarism and the recreation of a West German Navy. The overseas strategists are putting together an anti-Soviet military triangle of Washington--Beijing--Tokyo, they are fanning centers of tension in Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, they are supporting in every possible way the aggressive actions of Israel against the Arab states and the Palestinian people and are endeavoring to use the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in their own selfish interests.

The U.S. ruling circles have declared many regions of the world to be a sphere of their "vital interests." In the Near East and the Persian Gulf, in particular, guaranteed oil deliveries...have been declared to be "vital American interests." As there are "interests" and they are also "vital," then they certainly "must be defended." Hence in the Persian Gulf, upon orders from Washington, a U.S. naval armada is being formed and this surpasses the military forces of all the nations of this region taken together. The American military bases in the Indian Ocean have been put on alert. Units of the "Rapid Deployment Corps" have been moved from overseas to Egypt. New military bases of the Pentagon are rapidly being organized in East Africa. American aircraft equipped with airborne warning and control systems (AWACS) are on patrol over the Persian Gulf. Overseas "commandoes" upon orders from the White House, under the pretext of liberating the American hostages, committed a brazen bandit incursion on the territory of Iran, a sovereign state. Mercenary CIA bandits have been dropped into Afghanistan in order to burn, murder and terrorize the local population and to prevent the consolidation of the revolutionary victories of the Afghan people. In the Caribbean, along the shores of socialist Cuba, the American military has not stopped flexing its "muscles." And in Europe hundreds of thousands of NATO soldiers armed to the teeth are carrying out maneuvers of unprecedented scale designed to intimidate the socialist countries and fan a militaristic psychosis.

The announcement of the new U.S. nuclear strategy was a dangerous step along the path of material preparations for a nuclear missile conflict. Its essence is that an emphasis has been put on intensifying preparations for a nuclear war and not on lessening the threat of it. The American strategists want to "regulate" nuclear war in setting hopes on the first "anticipatory" nuclear strike against the military installations of the USSR and the other socialist countries. It is quite apparent that this strategy is aimed at achieving military and primarily nuclear superiority by the United States.

In its dangerous drives for mankind, the imperialist reaction of the United States has been supported by the militant circles of monopolistic capital in England, the FRG and other NATO countries. They are in favor of making the territory of their nations available for the deployment of new American missiles, NATO ammunition, weapons and supply dumps, they are in favor of further increasing the military budgets and are organizing refined ideological subversion against the socialist countries.

At the Madrid meeting, the representatives of the NATO powers from the very outset endeavored to divert the conference from discussing urgent problems of modern Europe, and above all, the questions of strengthening European security and disarmament. The speeches given by the representatives of the United States, England, the Netherlands, Belgium and Canada abounded in coarse attacks against the USSR and other socialist countries and in base demagoguery.

In November of last year, in Brussels a regular session was held for the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and this was held on a level of the NATO ministers of defense. As is apparent from the final communique, the NATO member in essence agreed with the American doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war, having stated that it supposedly "strengthens the strategy of restraint."

At the same time, recent facts show that a number of the NATO countries clearly find partnership with the United States a burden, they do not fully share the militant policy of American imperialism and are resisting Washington's demands for an annual 3 percent increase in the military budgets. Sober politicians from the Western European states are aware that the militaristic policy of the U.S. ruling circles entails a serious threat to the European countries and makes them actual "hostages" of the new U.S. nuclear strategy. Realistically-thinking Western leaders have come out in favor of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states, for continuing and deepening the process of detente and for constructive talks on the most vital problems of the modern world. However, Washington in its relations with its recalcitrant partners has resorted to the tactics of outright pressure and "arm twisting." For example, the FRG merely had to announce that its military expenditures were increased not by 3 percent but by 2.8 percent, and a White House emissary was immediately dispatched to Bonn in order to prevent the "violation of obligations."

Thus, the "antidetente doctrine" advanced by American imperialism and the practical actions to implement it represent the main source of the growing military threat and the exacerbation of international tension. One cannot help but consider such a phenomenon in world politics as the partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism on an anti-Soviet basis. This entails a serious danger for all mankind, including for the American and Chinese peoples.

The foreign policy of the Beijing leadership is becoming more and more aggressive. Beijing has taken the side of the United States and the other NATO countries in their hostile intrigues against the world socialist commonwealth and the national liberation movement of peoples. At the same time, the Chinese hegemonists themselves have been the initiators of numerous aggressive actions, military provocations and ideological subversion. Day after day Beijing propaganda puts out turgid streams of evil slander against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth and against their peace-loving foreign policy.

The aggressive Chinese intrigues against Vietnam irrefutably show the obvious hostility of the Chinese hegemonists to socialism. Along with armed provocations, Beijing has attempted economic sabotage in endeavoring to obstruct socialist construction on Vietnamese land. It has sent spies and saboteurs into Vietnamese territory and has intensified the "psychological warfare" against the Vietnamese people. Along with the forces of the imperialist reaction, the Chinese leadership has acted in the role of the strangler of the Afghan revolution.

The world imperialist reaction headed by the rulers of the U.S. military-industrial complex, in intensifying militaristic preparations, has set out on a path of economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and the curtailing of scientific-technical, cultural and sports ties with the USSR. Washington undertook desperate efforts to prevent the Moscow Olympics. The U.S. ruling circles have refused to carry out the assumed obligations and have violated agreements signed by them. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, as was emphasized by the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, have been turned into a means for undermining detente, for intensifying the arms race and into a weapon for struggling not only against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth, not only against the communists but also against all peace-loving forces.

In this difficult international situation, the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have shown restraint, firmness and principledness. Our foreign policy is clear and honest. It is a policy of peace. We do not need war. Over all its history the Soviet Union has attacked no one and has threatened no one. In the USSR there are neither the classes, the social strata nor the professional groups which would be interested in a war or its preparations or who would hope to gain from this. An indispensable feature of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state has been its peace-loving nature. "The Soviet people and our friends abroad can be confident that the Leninist foreign political course is unshakable," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "It has been set by the decisions of the CPSU congresses and is embodied in all our foreign policy activities. This course combines consistent peace-lovingness with a firm rebuff of aggression. It has proven itself in previous decades and it will do so in the future. No one will move us from this course."

The Soviet Union, its friends and allies have opposed the policy of the imperialist forces based not on a sober consideration of the existing situation but rather on hostile illusions with a policy characterized by a realistic approach to complex international processes. They have reinforced their desire for a firm peace and extensive cooperation by concrete deeds and constructive initiatives.

A precise and clear program of measures aimed at strengthening peace and detente was put forward at the May (1980) meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. Business-like proposals were also made at the October Session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. At the 35th UN General Assembly Session, the USSR made a number of new important peace initiatives. It submitted to the session a draft resolution "On Certain Immediate Measures to Reduce the Danger of War" as well as submitted a memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, For a Guarantee of International Security." This contained a program of concrete steps to check the arms race and strengthen international security. It reviewed the state of affairs in a whole spectrum of disarmament problems: from nuclear weapons to conventional weapons, from global measures to regional measures.

In endeavoring to reduce the danger of war and give yet another impetus to talks on complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons testing, the Soviet Union at the 35th UN General Assembly Session proposed that all the nuclear powers declare a year-long moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Such a step, undoubtedly, would have a positive influence on the international efforts to ban nuclear weapons.

The problem of banning nuclear weapons is directly interdependent on the limitation and reduction in the number of strategic weapons as well as their further limitation in qualitative terms considering all factors which influence the strategic situation in the world. In this regard the USSR has come out in favor of the immediate ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty or SALT-2. The position of Washington on the question of ratifying the SALT-2 Treaty is an obstacle for talks about SALT-3. The Soviet Union is in favor of having these talks commence as soon as possible, but has demanded that the SALT-2 Treaty come into force first. On such a serious question as the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, the line of the USSR is consistent and is not subject to short-term considerations.

The official friendly visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to India, the talks with the Indian leaders and the joint documents signed during the visit were a major contribution to the strengthening of peace. The talks took up the questions of the present international situation, the opinion of the Soviet Union on the situation in Southeast Asia was stated and specific proposals were made to normalize the situation in this area which still remains tense. The parties were united in the opinion that the holding of Soviet-Indian summit talks in the current difficult international situation would facilitate the search for ways to lessen tension and eliminate the conflict situations in Asia and other regions of the world.

The Soviet Union has always supported proposals to create zones of peace in various regions of the world. The idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has assumed particular urgency, as here the United States is intensely increasing its military presence. The USSR has decisively condemned the militaristic policy of the United States in this region, it has insisted upon the resumption of the Soviet-American talks broken off by Washington on limiting and subsequently reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean and has stated its readiness to assist, including at the forthcoming international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981, in creating a zone of peace here, proceeding from the view that the elimination of foreign military bases is the central question here. This was stated with new force by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his stay in India. The Soviet Union is a firm supporter of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

In comparing the Soviet peace initiatives made just recently with the actions of the United States and its NATO allies, at the very first glance one can see the fundamental difference between the two basic lines in world policy. And the facts speak for themselves. The course of the USSR and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth conforms to the cherished aspirations of the peoples while the course of the imperialist powers is inflagrant contradiction to the vital interests of a predominant majority of mankind.

As is known, in the U.S. presidential elections in November of last year, the Administration of J. Carter suffered a crushing defeat. The representative of the Republican Party, R. Reagan, was elected to the position of president. Soon after the elections, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "Everything was out of place: both the wavering from side to side, the excessive militancy and the Presidential Directive No 59 on a 'limited' nuclear war intentionally announced on the eve of the national Democratic Party Convention. As a result they ceased betting on Carter." The conclusion of the newspaper was: "Reagan not so much won the elections as Carter lost them."

On 20 January 1981, Ronald Reagan will take over the presidential chair in the White House. He and his Administration will largely determine what path the United States will follow and how Soviet-American relations will develop. Their state will have a great influence on the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union is ready to set Soviet-American relations on a basis of equality, non-intervention into internal affairs and the nonimpairment of each other's security. The USSR has been in favor and is in favor of developing mutually advantageous

relations with the United States in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and in the interests of detente and the preservation of peace. "I can only state with all responsibility," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "that any constructive steps by the U.S. Administration in the area of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will encounter a positive response from our side." The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are redoubling their efforts in the struggle for peace and international security. All the honest people of the world are with us.

What will the 1980's bring mankind? How will the destinies of people, the destinies of states develop? "...We, the communists, believe," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in speaking to voters in February 1980, "and we not only believe, we are confident, we know that the 1980's will be years of new successes in communist construction. They will be years of strengthening and developing world socialism of new advancement in the cause of the struggle to ensure a lasting peace."

In several weeks the 26th CPSU Congress will commence its work in Moscow. Our party is approaching its congress in close unity with the people and has a clear program of actions in the area of domestic and foreign policy. All progressive mankind ardently approves of this program which is permeated with concern for the good of the working man and for the preservation of peace in the world.

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